

## THE TIMES TOMORROW

Historian Lord Dacre replies to his critics and explains how he "rashly" authenticated the forged Hitler diaries.

The lure and lore of fly-fishing features in tomorrow's edition of *Saturday*, the eight-page arts and leisure section published each week with *The Times*. Also included are travel articles on Epcot, the new Disney fantasy world, and Tuscany; the background to the Duke of Edinburgh's design awards; the best of summer wines and news and views of the coming week's events in the arts.

## Swindler of disc jockey jailed

Basil Wainwright, aged 49, a businessman, of Birmingham, was jailed at Worcester Crown Court yesterday for three years for swindling Noel Edmonds, the disc jockey, of £40,000.

Mr. Edmonds invested £70,000 in Wainwright's company to develop a revolutionary powerboat in which he hoped to break the world water speed record, but he lost every penny. Wainwright was found guilty of 22 charges. He denied all of them.

## Riots warning for students

M. Pierre Matroy, the French Prime Minister, gave a warning that student protests against higher education reform might be exploited by right-wing extremists. He said the reforms would not be halted.

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## More charges

Four further charges of murder and two of attempted murder were put to Dennis Nilsen, a former probationary policeman, when he made his sixteenth court appearance in London.

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## Ulster attack

A man who was attacked and injured by eight masked men in his home in Londonderry was told he must leave the city by August 1.

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## Collier offer

The management of John Collier is proposing to buy out the menswear shops from UDS, the retailing chain now controlled by Hanson Trust.

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## Grants up 4%

The annual grant to degree-course students will go up by 4 per cent this autumn, from £1,595 to £1,660 outside London. Sir Keith Joseph announced.

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## 'Peace' charges

Ten women arrested during the Greenham Common 'peace camp' eviction appeared before Newbury magistrates on charges of causing a breach of the peace and criminal damage.

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## f40m order

A £40m Mexican order for two bulk carriers won by British Shipbuilders will ensure work for 1,200 men for two years.

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## Lion at large

A lion which escaped from a travelling circus roamed the streets of Didcot, Oxfordshire, for 30 minutes last night before it was recaptured in a garage.

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## Foster appeal

Steve Foster, the Brighton captain who is banned from playing in the FA Cup Final on May 21, has appealed to the High Court to lift his suspension.

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Leader page 15  
Letters: On the election, from Mrs M. R. Mihill, and others; airline compensation, from Mr H. Caplan, and Mr A. J. Lucking; solvent sniffing, from Mr V. H. Crellin, and Mr C. Kelly.  
Leading articles: SDP manifesto; South Africa: The Speaker Features, pages 12-14  
Why war clouds are gathering over Lebanon again; Bernard Levin on a new victim of Soviet persecution; A warning to Mrs Thatcher on poll precedents; Spectrum: Stately homes for sale; Friday Page: Penny Perrick meets Judith Krantz; Medical Briefing; Obituary, page 16  
Mr Marmaduke T. Tudsberry

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## Cut in jobless but no extra inflation is aim of Alliance

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A crisis programme designed to reduce unemployment by one million within two years without increasing inflation was offered yesterday by the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance in its manifesto, entitled "A Joint Programme for Government".

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, said at its launch that the Alliance hoped to pay for the programme by allowing a £3,000 increase in government borrowing and cancelling Trident, and added that the measures would in part pay for themselves through savings in unemployment benefit.

To stimulate growth, the Alliance proposes selective public capital investment in such things as railway electrification, roadbuilding, hospitals and housing. It would also abolish the national insurance surcharge. These measures, it calculates, would yield 400,000 new jobs in two years.

It hopes to provide the remaining 600,000 jobs for the long-term unemployed in housing and environmental programmes, extending the youth-training scheme to all 16- and 17-year-olds and paying complaints £80 a week for every extra job provided.

The Alliance says that its schemes are targeted on the neediest, the long-term unemployed and the young, to get the biggest early fall in unemployment at the lowest practical cost.

The Alliance's plan is underpinned, in a way that makes it

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Some familiar items of apparatus would be there: an assessment board for public service pay to look for fair comparisons and a pay and price commission with powers to restrict price increases caused by wage settlements above the norm.

Behind that there would be legislation to impose a counter-inflation tax if necessary, and behind that, again "a fully statutory incomes policy" if it was needed to prevent a stampede for pay while the long-term plans were worked out.

This formulation has caused strain between the Alliance partners and within the SDP. Yesterday, after Mrs Williams had referred several times to

Continued on back page, col 2

## Tories like Nazis, says Scargill

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Mr. Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader yesterday likened the prospect of another Conservative Government to the rise of the Nazis and promised "vigorous opposition" if Mrs Thatcher is returned for a second term of office.

Asked what would be his response to a Conservative victory, he said: "My attitude would be the same as the attitude of the working class in Germany when the Nazis came to power. It does not mean that because at some stage you elect a government that you tolerate its existence. You oppose it."

Pressed as to how he would oppose a second-term Thatcher administration he added: "As vigorously as I possibly can. You oppose government that are against not only the national interest but against the interest of ordinary men and women," he said. "I only hope that the experience of the last four years will prove decisive on June 9."

The president of the National Union of Mineworkers steadfastly rejects the evidence of the opinion polls, however. "I anticipate talking to a Foot Government. I do not talk to a pessimistic terms - not even to

*The Times*."

The Conservatives have a 21-point lead over Labour according to an opinion poll carried out for the independent television programme *TV Eye*.

The poll, carried out on Wednesday by the Louis Harris organization, gives the Conservatives 52 per cent of the vote, Labour 31 per cent and the SDP/Liberal Alliance 17 per cent.

Mr Healey dismissed opinion polls saying Labour had more chance of winning the election if he was the party chairman. He told a press conference "I never believe opinion polls" (our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

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Merger move, page 2

## Senior salaries review

By Our Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night dismissed an official recommendation that she should receive a pay increase of 47 per cent.

The recommended increase for the Leader of the Opposition, from £35,035 to £36,000, came to nearly 43 per cent, or more than £40 a day, while MPs were said to be worth an extra £86 a week, moving up from £14,510 to £19,000, a rise of nearly 31 per cent.

But Mrs Thatcher said last night: "So far as the proposed increases for Cabinet ministers are concerned, members of the Cabinet take the view that the increases proposed are of a magnitude which they could not possibly accept, and that members of Parliament will take a similar view about recommendations affecting their own salaries."

The Prime Minister did, however, endorse and approve the increases recommended for members of the armed forces, and for doctors and dentists.

Servicemen and women are to receive an average increase

of 7.2 per cent, backdated to April 1.

The formula for increasing pay for doctors and dentists was more complex, but it was thought it would add about 8 per cent to the 1983-4 NHS paybill for doctors and dentists.

They would receive a national 6 per cent rise, based on the full implementation of last year's increase, which was in fact effectively abated by 2.7 per cent, backdated to April 1; followed by payment of the 2.7 per cent abatement from the start of next year. In addition, supplementary payments, worth a further 1 per cent of the pay bill, would be made to junior hospital doctors and dentists, to take account of hours worked.

Prince Charles received an extra £17,735 from the Duchy of Cornwall last year, to give him a net income of £296,000 for the year after payment of £198,000 to the Consolidated Fund.

Full report, page 2

## Cabinet rejects 47% pay rise

By Our Political Correspondent

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Full report, page 2



## 'Legend in his lifetime' tribute to Speaker

Mr George Thomas, (photographed yesterday) who is retiring after over seven years as Speaker of the House of Commons, said when MPs of all parties paid tribute to his distinguished services yesterday, that there was a measure and a strength behind the traditions which they observed and he rejoiced to know that he still guarded them.

"Traditions which have survived the test of time should not lightly be discarded," he said in expressing his gratitude to all who had served the House during his Speakership.

In an emotional speech, he declared: "Despite all our own frailties, this House is still Britain's bastion of democracy.

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The main changes in legislation suggested are:

The replacement of a non-statutory advisory committee on animal experiments with a committee with legal powers to advise on questions of policy and procedures, including the development of alternatives to animals in experiments.

The new Act would allow the experimental use of animals for the acquisition of manual skills in microsurgery, but only under anaesthesia and with an obligation to use analgesia wherever necessary.

The way the White Paper has accommodated or ignored those three topics already come in for criticism. Mr Brian Gunn, general secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, said his society was bitterly disappointed with the proposals.

The White Paper says that experiments on living animals have to continue in the foreseeable future in order to protect man, animals, and the environment. But animals must only be used under strictly defined circumstances, and where there are no reasonable alternatives.

They must have the best possible care and attention before and during their period in the laboratory. They must be spared all avoidable pain and distress.

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Extension of controls beyond pure experimentation to include animals used for procedures such as breeding for physical defects, the production of antisera and passing of tumours. This section would also cover procedures that interfere with an embryo or foetus whether within the maternal tract or not.

New controls would be extended to establishments which breed and supply animals to laboratories. Purpose-bred animals must be obtained from registered suppliers in scientific procedures. The use of strays would be forbidden.

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## Professional people's pay

# Plowden proposes 12% rise for top posts

A report from the Review Body on Top Salaries, chaired by Lord Plowden, has warned the Government that justice, equity and the public interest demand pay increases averaging 12 per cent for senior people in Whitehall, the Armed Forces and the judiciary.

The Armed Forces are to get a 7.2 per cent rise, backdated to April 1. The review body noted excessive hours worked during the Falklands conflict but ruled out payment for specific operations.

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government has been warned that justice, equity and the public interest demand pay increases averaging 12 per cent for the top 1,832 people in Whitehall, the Armed Forces and the judiciary.

A report from the Review Body on Top Salaries, chaired by Lord Plowden, said yesterday: "To award salaries less than these would fail to do justice to those carrying the onerous responsibilities of the most senior positions in the Civil Service and the Armed Forces, and of the judiciary."

To continue to depress the salaries for these groups below the justified levels would not only be inequitable, but in the longer term against the public interest."

The report said that an increase of 5 per cent was needed to restore salaries to the level which was recommended for April, 1982. A further

## Forces get 7.2% for long hours

By John Witherow

The Falklands conflict was not a factor in a recommendation of a 7.2 per cent rise for the armed Services, the review body of Armed Forces pay said in its report published yesterday.

It maintained that it would be "inconsistent to add to the military salary concept the notion of payment for specific operations". None the less, such operations could lead to excessive hours, as in Northern Ireland, and pay awards took that into account.

The recommendation was accepted in full by the Government and backdated to April 1. The review body estimated that the overall cost will be £164.8m after increased charges for food and accommodation were taken into account for the country's 330,000 Servicemen.

Officers' pay has been raised by between 4 and 9.9 per cent and the salaries of Servicemen and women go up by between 6 and 9.2 per cent. The Government's postponement of a decision on Top Salaries Review Body will mean that for the moment a brigadier will be earning £25,000, more than a major-general.

The review body recommended an increase of 12 per cent in accommodation charges and 4.8 per cent for food. But it also increased special allowances. Servicemen in Northern Ireland will get an extra £2.15 a day, an increase of 15p. The separation allowance

These are basic figures on application

The Plowden Committee has recommended a 30.9 per cent pay rise for MPs, which would raise their salaries from £14,510 to £19,000. Cabinet ministers should be given a rise of 47 per cent, taking them from £37,400 to £55,000.

The Government has offered doctors and dentists an immediate pay rise of 6 per cent, to be followed by 2.7 per cent next January. The average GP's salary would rise to £20,670 and the average dentist's to £17,890.

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The private "ai" levels of responsibility broadly correspond to these with which we are concerned".

Between September, 1981, and last September the body found there was an average increase of 10.5 per cent in salaries, with a further 0.5 per cent in other payments, but it was also reported that the rate of increase in earnings nationally was falling.

The report said: "Equally, we cannot ignore the fact that our recommendations this year are put forward at a time of high unemployment at all levels in society. Among other considerations, this reinforces the need to pay proper regard to relative job security in the public service when judging appropriate salary levels".

*Review Body on Top Salaries Report Number 19, Sixth Report on Top Salaries (Command 8879, Stationery Office).*

## 30.9% is urged for MPs

By Our Political Correspondent

The Plowden Committee yesterday recommended a 32.7 per cent increase, worth £3.6m a year, in the pay bill for ministers, MPs and other parliamentary office-holders.

The report urged Parliament to approve an increase of 30.9 per cent for MPs, giving them an annual salary of £19,000.

The proposed rises for the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition are greater. It was reported that the Prime Minister should receive a total annual payment of £65,000, including £11,000 parliamentary allowance. The present salary is £46,660.

The proportionate increase for the Leader of the Opposition is even greater, at 42.7 per cent, taking the salary from £35,035, including the current parliamentary allowance, to £8,450, to £20,670.

The largest percentage increase was recommended for Cabinet ministers in the Commons - 47 per cent, taking them from £37,400, with parliamentary allowance, to £55,000.

A 418-page volume of surveys designed to underline the recommendations include the information that the average backbench MP works 62.3 hours week.

*Review Body on Top Salaries Report Number 20, Review of Parliamentary Pay and Allowance. Two volumes, not yet officially published by Stationery Office.*

These are basic figures on application

## Doctors and dentists offered 8.7%

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government last night offered doctors and dentists a pay increase of 6 per cent, to be followed by a further 2.7 per cent next January, in response to thirteenth-report of the Review Body on Doctors and Dentists' Remuneration, published yesterday.

The offer delays implementation of the review body's full recommendations for nine months, but would restore in full the cut imposed by the Government in 1981.

Indeed, the review body says that it is a matter of deep concern to us that government decisions mean that doctors'

Health experts puzzled by babies' illness

The condition of six new babies suspected of contracting an infection at Heatherwood Hospital, near Ascot, Berkshire, remained unchanged yesterday after the closure of the hospital's 107-bed maternity and gynaecological unit.

Biological tests by the East Berkshire Health District have so far yielded no clues to the source of the infection, which has caused diarrhoea in the babies, many of them premature or suffering other complications. About twenty mothers and babies were left in the unit.

**Gay film banned**

A film intended to publicize a homosexual counselling service has been rejected by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA said last night it did not think it proper to broadcast the message because public attitudes were deeply divided.

## \$10 bonus

The £10 Christmas bonus to pensioners will be paid again this year. Mr Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary announced in a commons written reply yesterday. About 10.5 million people will benefit.

### Sale room

## Identity revealed of £1.9m armour's buyer

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The mystery purchaser will require an export licence to leave Britain and a decision on this is certain to be referred to the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art. It is, however, unlikely that any national collection could raise the purchase price without maximum scale.

In New York on Wednesday Sotheby's sold the collection of photographs formed by Mr J. Kasmin, the London dealer in contemporary art, for \$91,637, with some 12 per cent failing to find buyers. The collection was strong on Man Ray, and a solarized silver print made about 1946 and a 1930s "Nue de dos" made \$12,650 (£8,000) (estimate \$5,000-\$7,000).

In Geneva Christie's sold a diamond-encrusted badge of the Russian Imperial Order of St Andrew which originally was part of the Russian crown jewels for 330,000 Swiss francs (£106,000) (estimate 150,000-200,000 frs).

A glass sculpture by A. M. Colone was sold in Geneva on Sunday to Lewis M. Kaplan Associates of London, not to Americans, for any item of Victorian furniture, and for a piano.



## Science report

# Quasars are where they appear to be

By the Staff of Nature  
Strong new evidence in favour of the more conventional of the two main theories about the nature of quasars has been produced by Dr Peter Shaver, of the European Southern Observatory, near Munich, and Dr Gordon Robertson, of the Anglo-Australian Observatory in New South Wales.

The question about quasars (or "quasi-stars", which in a telescope look like stars, but in reality are much brighter and farther away) is why their light is stretched out and thereby reddened (redshifted).

The conventional view has been that quasars are cosmological objects, participating like galaxies in the general expansion of the Universe. In the expansion, the further away the quasar, the faster it recedes. And the faster it recedes, the more its light will be red-shifted by the Doppler effect - better known for the way it appears to stretch and deepen the note of an aircraft engine as it passes overhead.

An alternative, unconventional theory is that the redshift is, in part at least, intrinsic to the quasars. That seems unlikely because the only conceivable source of an intrinsic red-shift is the presence of such high gravitational fields on quasars that one would expect them to collapse rapidly. The idea persists, however, because even on the conventional view quasars are peculiar objects. They are, for example, extraordinarily bright for their apparent size.

Dr Shaver and Dr Robertson have now shown that the conventional picture is probably correct - by adopting a new and elegant technique which takes advantage of the recent discovery of clouds of gas around quasars. They look for quasars that are apparently close together in the sky but of different redshifts.

Originally, under the old Liberal-run Liverpool council, there was party political agreement that Croxteth school should be closed as part of a reorganization of the city schools.

Liverpool had been slow to reorganize its schools in line with declining pupil numbers and central government became so exasperated with what they saw as the resulting inefficiency and waste of money that Sir Keith intervened.

After Croxteth was closed the Labour Party, responding to the parents' protest, which on occasion involved throwing eggs at Mr Michael Heseltine, committed itself to reestablishing the school.

Scargill seeks merger with steel union

From Paul Rutherford, Labour Editor, Sheffield

The miners are to seek a merger with the steel workers to create an altogether more formidable opposition to the nationalization policies of Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, who takes up the post of chairman of the National Coal Board in September.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing president of the NUM, who would undoubtedly become leader of the merged steel-coal union, said yesterday that a merger of federation was "a logical step to take".

The prospect of a merger has been raised informally with Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the confederation, but no formal talks have taken place.

## The election

# Labour naive, says Heseltine

More Election news, pages 4 and 5

ments for the control of cruise missiles in the event of their deployment in the United Kingdom.

She said that in a parliamentary reply to the arrangements would apply to American cruise missiles based in the United Kingdom on or off their bases.

"The effect of the understandings and the arrangements for implementing them is that no nuclear weapon would be fired or launched from British territory without the agreement of the British Prime Minister."

In his Porthcawl speech, Mr Heseltine said that kicking the Americans out of their bases in Britain, a vital and integral part of the American nuclear shield over Europe, would shake Nato to its foundations.

Labour's policies were in striking contrast to the moderate and sensible defence policies pursued by post-war Labour governments. "They propose to cast aside the political consensus on defence which has existed in this country for nearly forty years,

## Foreign seamen for Cunarders

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Two new Cunard cruise ships are to be crewed entirely by foreign seafarers while about 1,000 of the 5,000 merchant navy volunteers for the South Atlantic are out of work, the seafarers' union said yesterday.

The two new vessels, which will cost the company about £4.7m and are being bought from a Norwegian line, will be to be transferred to the Bahamian flag of convenience" on delivery in October.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seafarers, said: "It is a cruel blow to all those who served in the South Atlantic, but it is particularly cruel to the 1,000 volunteer seafarers who served on the five Cunard ships in the Falklands area during last year.

"They deserve better rewards than to see jobs which are rightfully theirs go to foreign seafarers."

Mr Slater added: "This whole episode shows that for companies like Cunard, which regularly donates large amounts of money to Tory funds, patriotism is always for others to follow and should never be allowed to interfere with the business of making bigger profits."

He accused the company of ignoring British defence needs by planning to register the vessel, the Vista Fjord and the Saga Fjord, under a flag of convenience.

In time of war the British Government would not have direct access to these British-owned ships flying foreign flags", he said. The union would try to persuade Cunard to fly the British flag on the ships and employ British seafarers.

## IRA attack with pieces of cement

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence yesterday denounced the Labour Party's defence policies in perhaps the strongest language yet used by the Government, describing them as naive, destabilizing and dangerous.

Devoting almost all his speech at the Scottish Conservative Party conference to the issue, Mr Heseltine said that Labour's one-sided policies would tip the balance of power towards the Soviet Union.

Mr Heseltine said he had heard a noise at home and went downstairs to investigate. He was confronted by eight masked men who told him they were from the IRA. "They pushed me into a room and ordered me to sit down. When I asked them what they wanted they told me to shut up," Mr Healey said.

One of the men kept his wife and four of their children, aged between 11 and 18, upstairs in their home, in Castlehill Park.

"I was taken out to the back of the house. I was spread eagled on the ground and my hands were held while they were pounded with pieces of cement. I started to scream with pain" he said. "Suddenly it was all over. My wife, who had been prevented from coming to my aid, took me into the house and treated my wounds and sent for an ambulance."

Mr Healey, who said that about five years ago he had been shot in the leg by terrorists in the Bogside area, added: "I do not know why I was attacked. When I asked the next morning, they told me to shut up."

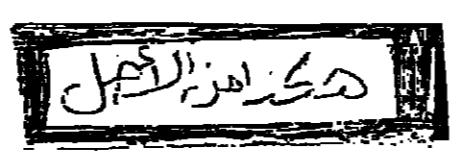
Both parties are refusing to put forward a representative for Garston, in Liverpool. The Alliance allocated the seat to the Liberals but the local Liberal Party will not nominate a candidate.

It claims that the Alliance would stand a better chance of winning with an SDP candidate. But the SDP insists that Garston, which is held by a Conservative, should be fought by a Liberal.

Mr Glynn Parry, secretary of the SDP in Liverpool, said: "The seat was allocated to the Liberals and therefore they should put forward a candidate. It would be too late to put forward our own candidate."

Relations between the two parties have been strained since the local elections. The seat is now held by a Conservative, Mr Eddie Loyden.

Overseas selling prices Australia \$6.25; Austria DM 22.00; Belgium CFP 150.00; Canada \$10.00; Denmark Kr 100.00; Finland Mark 7.00; France 100.00; Germany DM 12.00; Holland G 12.00; Hong Kong \$10.00; Israel NIS 10.00; Italy L 10.00; Japan Y 1,000; Luxembourg ECU 1.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rs 12.00; Portugal Esc 1.00; Saudi Arabia SR 1.00; Switzerland Fr 100.00; Sweden SEK 100.00; Turkey TL 10.00; U.S.A. \$1.00; UAE Dhs 1.00; Yugoslavia Dr 100.00



# Ten women arrested at Greenham Common as the bailiffs move in

By Nicholas Timmins

Ten women were arrested yesterday at the Greenham Common peace camp in Berkshire, when Newbury District Council finally enforced the eviction order which it won in the High Court two months ago.

The arrests were made as police supporting bailiffs from the Berkshire sheriff's office dragged away women who were sitting on and in front of a number of vehicles which the bailiffs were towing away.

Thames Valley Police said that nine of the women were to appear in court accused of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace and one had been charged with causing criminal damage. One woman was taken to hospital for check-up after the flap in a cell door fell open and caught her a glancing blow on the head, the police said, she was later returned to custody.

Mr Michael Harris, legal officer to Newbury District Council, said that some of the

seized vehicles would be auctioned to raise about £2,000. Peace and Disarmament, formed in 1981, argues that the alleged missile gap in Europe does not exist, that the search for a strict balance between East and West nuclear forces is a fallacy and that the existing United States Forces together with the French and British independent deterrents already provide a counter-balance to the Soviet Union's SS20s.

Brigadier Michael Harbottle, the British representative of the group, which includes officers from the United States, West Germany, France, Greece, The Netherlands and Portugal, said that the British and French forces could not be excluded from the Geneva talks.

A booklet published by the group, *Ten Questions*, argues that deployment of cruise, Pershing and Trident may well lead to moves by the Soviet Union to deploy missiles in Central America or at sea.



Peace camp skirmish: Officers from the Thames Valley Police removing women who were sitting on vehicles which bailiffs were trying to tow away from council land at Greenham Common yesterday.

## BT to computerize inquiries

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom is to computerize its telephone directory inquiry service. The corporation awarded Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) a £32m contract yesterday to supply 4,000 computer terminals for its inquiry operators. Installation will start next year and should be finished by 1986.

British Telecom promises that its operators will be able to answer directory inquiries significantly faster by keying in a name and address into an electronic terminal than they can with the present method which uses microfiche (microfilm).

Only three-quarters of the 10,000 directory inquiry operators employed today will be required to run the fully computerized system. BT expects to lose 2,500 jobs by

natural wastage and reallocating staff to other duties.

A spokesman said yesterday that compulsory redundancy could not be ruled out, but it would be "absolutely the last resort; at this stage we are not even considering it".

The Union of Communication Workers (UCW), which represents all telephone operators, has accepted computerization of directory inquiries as good in principle but it has not agreed that any jobs should be lost.

Miss Kim McKinley, the UCW officer responsible, said BT should take advantage of the reduced call handling time to reduce the present delay in answering 192 calls, many of which are lost because people get tired of waiting and hang up.

Since the database will be updated every day, there will be no need to resort to a special list of new numbers, which at present causes further delay.

## London trial for clamps on cars

By John Withrow

Wheel clamps will start being locked on to illegally parked cars in parts of central London from next Monday.

Motorists who find the fearsome device attached to their cars will have to go to the Hyde Park car pound and pay £19.50 in addition to a £10 parking fine. A notice on the windscreen will warn them not to attempt to drive off. It also provides a map and directions to the pound.

When the fine has been paid a mobile crew will be alerted by radio. They will remove the clamp from the car.

The Metropolitan Police experiment, which is backed by the Greater London Council and the London Boroughs Association, will take place in Westminster, south of the Marylebone Road and north of Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria Street, Whitehall, the Strand and central areas of Kensington and Chelsea between Kensington High Street and the King's Road.

### School blast

Doctors at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, in Sheffield, saved the sight of Timothy Pass, aged 15, who was injured when a device exploded in the playground of Silverdale comprehensive school yesterday. Two youths were interviewed by police.

### Jobs created

Microdata, the American-owned minicomputer manufacturer, is to invest £10m, mostly at its research and manufacturing centre in Hemel Hempstead, which yesterday changed its name from the Computer Machinery Company. About 300 jobs will be created.

### Train derailed

A Manchester to Sheffield train was derailed at a two-mile tunnel near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, on Wednesday night when the last carriage left the rails. No one was injured.

Bishop Sheppard being greeted by his wife at Manchester airport yesterday.

## Two sides to Falklands case, bishop says

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Reverend David Sheppard, arrived in Britain from Argentina yesterday and issued a warning that it would be foolish not to accept that both sides had a case over the Falklands.

He said his two-week tour had underlined the "enormous difficulties" involved in reaching a peaceful settlement over the sovereignty of the islands. But the bishop said there was a "great sadness" in Argentina over the conflict with Britain and many Argentinians were critical of their country's use of force in the islands last year.

The bishop said some people in Argentina had spoken of the British Government's long delays in offering a settlement. They felt that had provoked their government's action.

## Town's offer to Mencap

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The controversy over a holiday hotel for the mentally handicapped in the Devon seaside resort of Teignmouth may have been resolved soon.

The town council, which at one stage told Mencap, Britain's leading organization for the mentally handicapped, to stay out of the dispute, has now offered office space to the holiday liaison officer Mencap is about to appoint. In addition, Teignmouth's

mayor has invited Mr Paul Bourne, the owner of the Royal Hotel, which is the centre of the controversy, to meet him.

Mr Brian Rix, the secretary general of Mencap, was cautious yesterday when asked whether conciliatory moves meant that the controversy was at an end. He said, however, that the adverse publicity about the stand taken by Teignmouth council and local traders had led to a change of heart.

## Sister pleads case of sick dissident

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government has been asked to intervene in the case of a Russian dissident accused of "hereditary schizophrenia" after following his father and grandfather into arrest and imprisonment.

Friends of Rostislav Evdomikov, aged 32, a poet and writer, who is weakened by a severe kidney disorder, fear for his life after he was sentenced last month to five years' hard labour and three years' internal exile on agitation charges.

His grandfather died in a Stalinist labour camp in 1937 and his father died in 1979 after eight years in a psychiatric prison.

Fourteen MPs, led by Mr David Atkinson, the Conservative member for Bournemouth, East, have signed a Commons motion urging the Government to raise his case, and that of Mr Valery Senderov, another im-

prisoned dissident, at the European security conference at Madrid.

His sister, Miss Svetlana Evdomikov, also met Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, this week.

Miss Evdomikov, who was allowed to emigrate to the United States last year, is visiting Britain to campaign for her brother. Yesterday she described her feelings of deep bitterness and despair at seeing the third generation of her family facing death at the hands of the Soviet regime.

The charge of "hereditary schizophrenia" is thought to be unique in the campaign against dissidents. It was levelled against Mr Evdomikov, with membership of opposition organisations and the free trade union SMOT, after his lengthy campaign for his father's release.

For an investment providing you with a regular monthly income, or high capital growth, you'd have to look long and hard to find a figure as high as 7.50% net - 10.71% gross to a 30% taxpayer.

## Nilsen is charged with four more murders

Dennis Andrew Nilsen, a former probationary policeman, between July 1 and September 30, 1980; Malcolm Bell, between September 16 and 19, 1981.

Mr Nilsen was also charged with attempting to murder Douglas Stewart at Malone Avenue between November 9 and 12, 1980; and attempting to murder Paul Nobbs at 23 Cranley Gardens between November 22 and 25, 1981, contrary to section one of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

He was remanded in custody for a further week.

The first of the four men whom Mr Nilsen was accused of murdering, Kenneth Ockenden, aged 26, was a Canadian on holiday at the time that he vanished in London three years ago. He was last seen in December, 1979, two days before he was due to fly home.

## Barrister's killer grins as he is jailed for life

An unemployed youth born in London of West Indian parents was jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for murdering a barrister from Ghana.

David Barnes, aged 18, swaggered to the cells, grinning broadly, after being convicted of deliberately stabbing to death Mr Malik Owusu, aged 47, who had seven children. They both lived at Pym House, on the Angel town estate, Brixton, south London.

Barnes was cleared of taking part in the robbery which led to Mr Owusu's death on September 20 last. Afterwards it was revealed that Barnes was serving a borsal sentence for participation in a £6,000 robbery of a security guard. He had

## Equality in marriage proposed for Scots

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Victorian laws in Scotland on husbands and wives which are discriminatory and out of step with modern notions of equality in marriage should be abolished, the Scottish Law Commission says in a report published yesterday.

Under Scottish law, for instance, actions can still be brought for breach of promise. They have been abolished in England and in other countries and the Scottish law "probably does not reflect modern attitudes", the commission says.

One criticism is that such actions may "potentially afford scope for blackmail, or 'gold digging' claims, or actions raised out of spite." That is the main reason for their abolition in England and some American states.

Another criticism is that any legal restrictions on the freedom of a person to withdraw from a proposed marriage is undesirable, the commission says.

Scottish law also gives a husband a stronger legal position in the choice of a matrimonial home. Provided his choice is genuine and reasonable, his wife will be in desertion if she refuses to live with him there.

The commission proposes the abolition of that rule and the placing of spouses on an equal footing.

Another anachronism is the presumption under Scottish law that the wife is the husband's domestic manager. In theory that can mean he is liable for certain bills incurred by her, the commission says. Although in practice the presumption probably has little effect, it is inconsistent with sexual equality and should be abolished, it says.

*Scottish Law Commission: Family Law Report on outdated rules in the law of husband and wife. (Stationery Office, £4.65.)*



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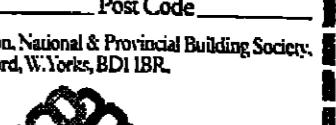


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ELECTION JUNE 83

Political reform

THE TIMES FRIDAY MAY 13 1983

## Alliance calls a halt to confrontation on politics in manifesto pledge

The general election will be seen as a watershed in British politics. It may be recalled as the fateful day when depression became hopelessness and the slide of the postwar years accelerated into the depths of decline.

Alternatively, it may be remembered as the turning point when the people of this country, at the eleventh hour, decided to turn their backs on dogma and bitterness and chose a new road of partnership and progress.

It is to offer real hope of a fresh start for Britain that the Alliance between our two parties has been created. What we have done is unique in the history of British parliamentary democracy. Two parties one with a proud history, and one born only two years ago out of a frustration with the old system of politics, have come together to offer an alternative government pledged to bring the country together.

The Conservative and Labour parties between them have made an industrial wasteland out of a country which was once the workshop of the world. Manufacturing output from Britain is back to the level of nearly 20 years ago. Unemployment is still rising and there are now generations of school-leavers who are longer even hope for work.

The choice which Tories and socialists offer at this election is one between neglect and interference. Neither of them understands that it is only by working together in the companies and communities of Britain that we can overcome the economic problems which beset us.

Meanwhile, the very fabric of our common life together deteriorates. The record levels of violent crime and increasing personal stress are all signs of a society at war with itself. Run-down cities and declining rural services alike tell a story of a warped sense of priorities by successive governments. Our social services have become bureaucratic and remote from the people they are supposed to serve.

Mrs Thatcher promised "to bring harmony where there is discord". Instead, her own example of confrontation has instead brought bitterness to so many people, fuelled by what has happened to their own lives and local communities.

Our Alliance wants to call a halt to confrontation politics. We believe we have set an example by working together as two separate parties within an alliance of principle. Our whole approach is based on cooperation: not just between our parties but between management and workers, between people of different races and above all between government and people.

The programme has three pillars: 1. Fiscal and financial policies for growth; 2. Direct action to provide jobs; and 3. An incomes strategy that will stick.

This will be based on carefully selected increases in public spending

**We believe we have set an example by working together as two separate parties within an alliance of principle**

and reductions in taxation. Despite the impression Mrs Thatcher gives, the Conservative Government is borrowing £3 billion a year. It is costing us £17 billion to keep more than three million people on the dole.

In view of the depth of the slump, we think it right to increase public borrowing to around £11 billion and to use this money in two basic ways:

● To reverse the contraction in public investment which over the last decade has been little short of catastrophic, through a selective programme of capital investment in the water and sewerage systems, electrification of railways, building and repairing roads, rebuilding and refurbishing hospitals, investing in housing, improving transport services and developing energy conservation schemes;

● To concentrate the funds available on tax reductions in areas where tax cuts have a direct impact on prices such as the abolition of the national insurance surcharge ("the tax on jobs") and in this way keep prices down as growth is stepped up.

We will stop the nationalised industries being forced to raise prices for gas and electricity merely to finance government rearmament.

Such a policy would result in growth without inflation, buttressed by a less restrictive monetary policy and management of the exchange rate to

keep our exports competitive, will be pursued so as to reduce unemployment by 400,000 over our first two years.

### 2. Direct action to provide jobs

The immediate action we propose is targeted on those among the unemployed in greatest need, the long-term unemployed and the young. It does not throw money wildly about, but has been carefully drawn up to achieve the biggest early fall in unemployment we can manage at the lowest practicable cost.

Our main proposals are:

- To extend the scheme for the long-term unemployed as a programme of housing and environmental improvement - house renovation and insulation, land improvements; these jobs are real jobs crying out to be done. There will also be a major expansion of the Community Programme. We will back programmes of the kind with great determination to ensure that they generate at least 250,000 jobs over two years;
- To extend the Youth Training Scheme so that it is available to all 16 and 17-year-olds and give real help to those who want to stay on at school after 16 or go to college or take training afterwards. Our long-term aim is to get all 16-19-year-olds, either as students with access to work experience, or as employed people with access to education and training. But the extension of pay settlements to the public services will be set up to provide a comprehensive package of measures to combat youth unemployment in the private sector;
- New arrangements to discourage excessive pay settlements in the private sector. Pay settlements in the private sector will be negotiated with no direct interference in settlements made by small and medium sized businesses. We intend to set up a pay and price commission to monitor pay settlements in large companies, with powers to restrict price increases caused by excessive settlements while capping the agreed range;

● To create more jobs in labour-intensive social services. There is a genuine demand for extra support staff in the NHS and the public sector services. These services are highly labour-intensive and their greatest need for extra people is in regions of high unemployment. We propose the establishment of a special £500m fund for the health and social services in order to create an additional 100,000 jobs of this kind over two years;

● To give a financial incentive to private firms to take on those in need of work. To boost jobs in the private sector, we propose to give a grant to companies for every extra job they provide and fill with someone unemployed for over six months. The scheme will be for employment pay, not unemployment pay. The Government loses about £100 a week (in unemployment benefit and lost tax revenues) for every person unemployed, so it is not extravagant to pay £20 a week for each additional job. According to the best estimates this incentive could create an additional 100,000 jobs by around 175,000 jobs within two years of its introduction.

In sum, our immediate programme of direct action would reduce unemployment by well over 600,000 in two years. What is more, it will do so in a highly cost-effective way by switching the money which is now paid to people to do nothing into payment for useful jobs instead and it therefore will not involve irresponsible increases in public spending or borrowing.

Taken together, these proposals should reduce unemployment by one million by the end of our second year in government.

### 3. An incomes strategy that will stick

We do not pretend that a lasting return to high levels of employment can be achieved painlessly, or without a resurgence of the inflationary pressures which record unemployment has temporarily damped down.

We are convinced there is no hope of a lasting return to full employment unless we can develop ways of keeping prices down which do not involve keeping unemployment up. And unlike either of the two old parties, we are prepared to face up to this by pursuing a fair and efficient pay and prices policy that will stick.

It is Labour's refusal to face up to the need to restrain incomes, at the dictate of its union paymasters, which above all makes Labour's claim to have a solution to unemployment so utterly bogus, and it is Mrs Thatcher's refusal to contemplate anything other than unemployment as an incomes policy which condemns the country to an unnecessarily high unemployment if she wins another term.

In drawing up its counter-inflation programme, the Alliance has faced the question of pay and prices policy head on. Unlike other parties, the Alliance will seek a specific mandate from the electorate in support of an incomes policy. We shall campaign for a series of measures to keep prices down. Specifically we propose:

● To establish a range for pay settlements. The Government will

spend an extra £200m a year to increase in public borrowing, of

### We seek a specific mandate from the electorate in support of an incomes policy?

through the distribution of shares which are not immediately marketable.

● The nationalised industries will be subject to similar restraints on excessive wage settlements; and will not be permitted to evade the consequences of excess wage settlements and counter-inflation tax payments simply by raising prices.

We would, if we were convinced it was necessary in the prevailing circumstances, be prepared to introduce a flat statutory income tax to cover the interim period whilst these new arrangements are being introduced.

Previous incomes policies have been short-term reactions to crisis. They have been reactions of earlier policies. They have had no mandate from the electorate. The Alliance presents its policy now because that is both honest and necessary. To work a pay and prices framework must be understood and supported.

### CREATING ONE COMMUNITY: Immediate help for those in need

The burden of the slump is being borne quite disproportionately by those now in long-term unemployment and by the poor, especially poor families with children. We propose to take the following measures straightaway:

● Help for families with children by giving child benefit by £1.50 a week; increasing the Child Allowance in supplementary benefit by £1.50 a week; increasing the extra benefit allowance of one-parent families;

● Help for pensioners. We will triple the pension twice a year because the present system gives rise to serious injustices. We will make sure pensioners can earn more without losing pension.

● Help for the disabled by increasing the death grant to £250 for those of lesser means; standing charges for gas, electricity and basic telephone services will be abolished;

● Help for the unemployed and sick. By increasing unemployment benefit, sickness benefit and sick pay by 5 per cent giving long-term supplementary benefit to the long-term unemployed; and giving the same so-called notional redundancy money before they can get supplementary benefit;

● Help for the disabled by spending an extra £200m a year to increase in public borrowing, of

discuss with representatives of commerce and industry, trade unions and consumers, the prospects for the economy as a whole, and will establish the desirable range within which pay settlements should be negotiated given the outlook for unemployment.

The Government will provide forecasts of the implications for unemployment, inflation and growth, of pay settlements at different levels, and the objective will be to arrive each year at an agreed norm or range for pay settlements. In the absence of agreement, the Government will announce its own view and tailor its policies accordingly, but every effort will be made to reach agreement and establish a common view.

● A fair deal for pay in the public services. The agreed norm or range will provide the background to a fair and systematic approach to pay in the public services. A single, independent assessment board for public service pay will be set up to provide a consistent picture of pay settlements across the public sector.

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● New arrangements to discourage excessive pay settlements in the private sector. Pay settlements in the private sector will be negotiated with no direct interference in settlements made by small and medium sized businesses. We intend to set up a pay and price commission to monitor pay settlements in large companies, with powers to restrict price increases caused by excessive settlements while capping the agreed range;

● Finance. The total cost of these proposals is approximately £1.75bn. This will be financed by raising the upper limit at which national insurance contributions are paid to £315 a week, reducing the minimum pensions in the high rate tax bands, and by the first stage of phasing out the married man's tax allowance. Therefore, this programme does not require an increase in public borrowing.

### ● Attacking poverty

The Alliance proposes to carry through a major overhaul of the welfare system. The original grand design of the Liberal reformer, William Beveridge, has been mutilated over the years. Instead, a basic benefit, which was to secure for the old, the sick and the unemployed, a tolerable minimum standard of living as of right, we have a complex network of benefits dependent on 44 different means tests.

Mass unemployment has made the scale of our problems greater than at any time since the war. We believe that we can offer a better, simpler system of social security which will be the most important weapon Beveridge.

In the long term, we plan a complete integration of the tax and benefit systems.

● Housing. The Alliance proposes to carry through a major overhaul of the welfare system. The original grand design of the Liberal reformer, William Beveridge, has been mutilated over the years. Instead, a basic benefit, which was to secure for the old, the sick and the unemployed, a tolerable minimum standard of living as of right, we have a complex network of benefits dependent on 44 different means tests.

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● Education and Training

We will develop a broader bridge between school and work, including more part-time schooling and more vocational and better technical education for all.

● Training

We will undertake a major reorganization of education and training for the 16 to 19s, so that school leavers are not faced with the dole but can opt for either education and training or employment or a combination of the two. We propose:

1. A single ministry of education and training combining the youth training functions of the MSC and the responsibilities of the education department;

2. Full-time vocation courses offering sustained and properly planned periods of work experience, and the replacement of the time-served apprenticeship with training to set national standards;

3. Greater access to work experience for all 16 to 19 year-old students and a right to further education and training for those of this age group in work;

4. Expansion of the YTS to enable all 17-year-olds not covered by the above to participate in a government training scheme;

5. A new system of education maintenance allowance.

### Housing

The Alliance housing policy has three basic aims to restore the housing stock where this is needed, to provide wider genuine choice for consumers and to allocate available funds with greater fairness. This will mean increased investment.

Our proposals include:

● A steady expansion of local council and housing association building programmes, particularly for the single and elderly, local authority programmes to be in low density human scale developments;

● Encouraging partnerships between local councils and

make a start on many reforms which will help disabled people. These will include the introduction of the invalid care allowance and full rights under the non-contributory invalidity pension to married women and the abolition of the age limit on the mobility allowance;

● Finance. The total cost of these proposals is approximately £1.75bn. This will be financed by raising the upper limit at which national insurance contributions are paid to £315 a week, reducing the minimum pensions in the high rate tax bands, and by the first stage of phasing out the married man's tax allowance.

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● Encouraging partnerships between local councils and

justify to the local government Ombudsman any proposed restriction on the individual's right to buy.

Housing subsidies must be distributed more according to need. Council rents have been particularly hit by the government's policy of deliberately funding rents far faster than the rate of inflation.

Central government subsidies to local authority housing fell from £1.274m in 1980-81 to £370m in 1983-84, with the result that in most parts of the country, housing accounts are now moving into surplus. The Alliance says this process must stop. Council rents should be fixed so that housing accounts balance. Any surplus should be reinvested in improved management and maintenance, and not used to subsidise the general

abolition of domestic rates and reducing local government's dependence on central grant, by introducing

We accept the need for a nuclear component in the Nato deterrent whilst the USSR has nuclear weapons, but we support raising the nuclear threshold in Europe and moving towards a "no first use" policy, by strengthening Nato's conventional forces and establishing a 150 km battlefield nuclear weapon-free zone.

● We strongly back multilateral disarmament and arms control efforts. The START and INF talks should be merged or closely linked so that trade-offs can be made across weapons systems. Trident should be included in merged START and INF talks as a further contribution to multilateral disarmament.

● If successful progress in nuclear weapons reductions has not been achieved in the negotiations at Geneva, an Alliance government will explore the opportunity for a worldwide moratorium on the production and deployment of all nuclear weapons.

### Membership of the European Community

The Alliance is wholly committed to remaining UK membership of the European Community. The Alliance advocates further development of the Community and new common policies. At the same time, however, there is a great deal wrong with the structure of existing policies, and we will take the lead in putting things right.

To correct the imbalance in existing activities, an Alliance Government will press for expansion of Community activity on regional and social policies, industrial innovation, research, conservation and the development of renewable sources of energy. We will revert to the simple concept that all those born in Britain are entitled to British citizenship.

● Nationality and immigration; we believe to be the British Nationality Act 1981 to be offensive and discriminatory. We will revert to the simple concept that all those born in Britain are entitled to British citizenship.

The figures showed that 45 per cent of Conservative voters disapproved of fox hunting, 80 per cent of Labour supporters and 69 per cent of Liberal/Social Democratic Party voters.

Four out of five people also disapproved of bare coursing.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby, chairman of the committee, which represents the main animal-welfare groups, said 42 per cent of country people wanted fox hunting banned by law.

A majority thought deer hunting, hare hunting and bare coursing should also be illegal.

More than 80 per cent of people wanted to see legislation to reduce animal experiments; 77 per cent dis

ELECTION JUNE 83

Advertising pace quickens

Ecology targets

Sports campaign

## Poster battle by Tories as Labour uses radio and Alliance hires lorries

By Tom Douglas

The advertising battle between the parties will begin on Sunday, when the first Conservative posters are due to start appearing on sites throughout the country. Labour and Liberal Alliance posters are unlikely to be seen for another week and the Conservatives' Agency, Saatchi and Saatchi appears to have stolen something of a march on its rivals in getting its advertisements together so quickly. It has been on stand-by for a June election for months.

"We should see the first posters going up on Sunday and the remainder in the early part of next week". Mr Christopher Lawson, the Conservatives' director of marketing, said. "We have our own printing facilities and it is possible to get posters up quite quickly if you are organized."

The main Labour and Alliance poster campaigns are unlikely to begin until Monday week. Though if they can print their posters in time which seems unlikely, they too could have them up on some sites early next week by courtesy of Bass, the brewers.

Bass yesterday wrote to the three main parties offering each access to 50 of its long-term sites, a decision taken to counter accusations that only the Conservative Party is offered such access by the brewing firms. All three parties are expected to take up the offer.

While the Conservatives seem certain to get their campaign off the ground first, other parties have secret new weapons in their media armoury. The Labour Party, through its agency, Wright and Partners, is planning to advertise on Radio Luxembourg, which has not been done before. Certainly in recent times, and the Alliance, through its agency, Gold Greenless Trott, will be employing "mobile posters" on lorries, as it did last month in the run-up to the local elections.

"We are planning to use Radio Luxembourg to reach young voters, who are hard to reach through newspapers," Mr Gold said. "People were asking

### Alliance will not get parity in broadcasts

The BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority confirmed yesterday that the Conservative and Labour parties would have five party election broadcasts and the SDP/Liberal Alliance would have four. The Alliance had asked to be given equal time with the other two main parties.

The BBC said: "The political parties, having failed last night to agree on the allocation of party election broadcasts, accepted that the broadcasters should allocate air time on their own responsibility. Accordingly, the BBC and the IBA are giving time to the parties in the following proportions:

Television: Conservative five 10-minute broadcasts; SDP/Liberal Alliance, four 10-minute broadcasts; Scottish National Party, two 10-minute broadcasts in Scotland; Plaid Cymru, one 10-minute broadcast in Wales."

The broadcasts would be transmitted simultaneously on BBC-1 and independent television at 9pm, and transmitted on Channel 4 and BBC 2 at other times.

On Radio 4, Labour and the Conservatives will be allowed four 10-minute broadcasts and

the Alliance will have three. These will be transmitted at 8.47am.

On Radio 2 the two main parties will have three five-minute spots and the Alliance two, going out at 2.30 pm. The SNP will have two 10-minute broadcasts on Radio Scotland, and Plaid Cymru one 10-minute broadcast on Radio Wales/Cymru.

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal chief whip said that although the Alliance did not agree with the ratio imposed by the broadcasters, they would accept it. Speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World at One*, he ruled out court action against the decision, saying that could "unleash a whole flurry of writs and counter-writs".

Transmission dates on BBC Television and radio for party election broadcasts are as follows:

Television: Conservative May 17, 20, 26; June 3, 7; Labour May 18, 21, 24, 31; June 5, 8; SNP May 28; June 6; IBA Board of Governors, June 13; Plaid Cymru, June 14.

Radio: Conservative, Radio 4, May 19; May 23; June 1, 7; Radio 2, May 17, 27; June 3, 10; Labour, Radio 4, May 19; June 2, 7; SNP, June 1, 7; Radio 2, May 19; June 2, 7; Liberal, IBA, Radio 4, May 4, May 18; June 5, 8; Radio 2, May 19; June 2; Radio Scotland, May 19; June 2; Plaid Cymru, Radio Wales/Cymru, May 22.

### Ecology Party aims to treble its vote

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Ecology Party is to fight twice as many seats next month as it did in the 1979 general election and will aim for 5 per cent of the vote, more than three times what it obtained last time.

The party plans to field 100 candidates, against 53 in 1979, which was its first general election. It will also be taking part in a potentially controversial link-up with Women for Life on Earth, representing many of the anti-nuclear protesters from Greenham Common.

About 10 joint candidates will be standing, including one in Mrs Margaret Thatcher's constituency of Battersea, Finchley. Ms Simone Wilkinson, Mrs Thatcher's opponent, has been imprisoned for her part in a Greenham Common protest.

The 5 per cent vote target has symbolic value for the ecologists, who say that it will demonstrate the iniquities of the first-past-the-post electoral system if they achieve the target but fail to secure any MPs.

Mr Tony Jones, the Ecology spokesman and a member of its council and election coordinating committee, said that it would be

us about our fleet of lorries, in fact there was just one. The main reason we did it was that it is hard to find poster sites in Westminster and Fleet Street, where we wanted them."

Apart from the poster contractors, however, the main beneficiaries from the parties' advertising budgets will be the newspapers. Since television and radio advertising (with the exception of Radio Luxembourg) is prohibited, being replaced by party political broadcasts, which the agencies are getting more and more involved in, is the main medium for reaching voters and explaining the issues to the press.

All three parties will be using national and regional newspapers. The Labour Party's target audience in the C12C2 readers, for which it will be using *The Daily Mirror*, *The Sun*, *The Daily Star* and the popular Sunday papers. However, it will also be advertising heavily in *The Guardian* and is considering *The Observer*.

"We want to reach the people who have defected and are now wavering," Mr Wright said. The party will be spending three times as much on press advertising as it will on posters. Wright and Partners is also

considering booking the odd page in *Time Out* and perhaps even the *London Alternative Magazine*, though since Mr Wright mentioned this on Radio 4 this week he has been inundated with calls from other fringe newspapers.

The suddenness of the election cuts two ways. The Conservatives have been quicker off the mark and are better prepared. But a short campaign means that there is less time to spend money. The Conservatives have £1.7m, the Labour

Party between £500,000 and £1m and the Alliance less than £500,000.

With only four weeks to go there is a limit to how much the parties can spend, which is good news for the opposition parties.

**Move along, sonny"**

**Mr Hattersley clashes with Day**

### Hattersley clashes with Day

By Philip Webster

Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley, leading moderate member of Labour's Shadow Cabinet, was involved in a bad-tempered clash with Sir Robin Day, the BBC interviewer yesterday after he objected that he was being questioned solely on the 10 per cent of the party's manifesto with which he admitted he disagreed.

Mr Hattersley was told to "chuck it" by Sir Robin after he asked the interviewer whether it was because of a wish to damage the Labour Party that he did not want him to comment on the 90 per cent of the manifesto with which it was known to be agreed.

The flare-up came after Sir Robin had asked Mr Hattersley on *The World at One* radio programme whether he agreed with the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons from Britain.

The shadow Home Secretary said he believed that should happen only as a process of mutual negotiation.

He went on: "I wonder Sir Robin, since we are talking about the manifesto, if I could persuade you to talk about the 90 per cent with which I agree, or is it dissent that you are looking for?"

Sir Robin said he was looking for comment on policies with which Mr Hattersley had been known to disagree for a long time.

### Cash relief demanded for sport

The Central Council of Physical Recreation, the umbrella group campaigning for British sport, yesterday outlined its demands, aimed at all parliamentary candidates, in a 10-point programme to reinject into sport £250m. Most of the money is levied on sporting bodies in tax and local rates.

Mr Peter Lawson, general secretary of the CCPR, said: "The present situation is silly, since the Government makes £30m available in grants for sport, and then £250m is taken back". He added that sports and recreation clubs have 12.5 million members in the country, making them a key lobby group.

Cash relief demands from the CCPR include: immediate relief of the £2m corporation tax paid by governing bodies of sport; a 50 per cent mandatory rate relief to all local sports clubs which voluntarily provide sporting opportunities; immediate introduction of tax relief to encourage sports sponsorship; membership subscriptions for sports clubs.

The next Government should also pledge not to interfere in the autonomy of sport, the group says.

"By that we mean political interference like the Olympic boycott, which involved Mrs Thatcher, and things like South African tours", Mr Lawson said.



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<sup>1</sup> Prices correct at time of going to press, excluding number plates and delivery. Metallic paint optional at extra cost.  
<sup>2</sup> Official full year whichever comes first (except automatic and turbocharged models). Official D.O.T. figures. Metro City Urban Cycle 40.7MPG (6.9L per 100KM); Constant 56MPH 53.1MPG (5.3L per 100KM); Constant 75MPH 51.0MPG (5.8L per 100KM).  
<sup>3</sup> 38.5MPG (7.1L per 100KM). Metro 1.0HLE Urban Cycle 46.4MPG (6.1L per 100KM); Constant 56MPH 64.1MPG (4.4L per 100KM); Constant 75MPH 45.3MPG (6.2L per 100KM).  
<sup>4</sup> Manufacturer's data. <sup>5</sup> Metro MG Turbo Urban Cycle 34.4MPG (8.2L per 100KM); Constant 56MPH 50.3MPG (5.6L per 100KM); Constant 75MPH 35.1MPG (8.0L per 100KM). <sup>6</sup> Subject to age, no claims bonus, locality and engine size.

## PARLIAMENT May 12 1983

# Farewell to the man who has become legend in his lifetime

## THE SPEAKER

Amid all-party front and backbench tributes to his distinguished service, the House of Commons bade farewell to its Speaker since 1976, Mr George Thomas, a man who, according to the Prime Minister, had become a legend in his lifetime.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said that broadcasting of the proceedings of the House had meant that the bewitching and appealing lit of Tonyandy had been heard across the country and indeed across the world. He had filled the office with peculiar grace and charm.

Mr Thomas Said he had always felt deep affection and respect for the traditions of the House. He declared: Traditions which have survived the test of time should not lightly be discarded.

He had been elected to the Commons for Cardiff Central in 1945 and since 1950 has represented Cardiff West. He was previously Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker. From 1968 to 1970 he was Secretary of State for Wales.

The following motion was unanimously carried: That the traditions of this House be given to Mr. R. H. G. George Thomas for the great distinction with which he has upheld the traditions of the Speaker during the past seven years; that he be assured that his unfailing fairness, personal kindness and dedication to the House have earned him its respect and affections; and that all members unite in wishing him every happiness in his retirement.

The Speaker said: I wish to make a personal statement of a valedictory nature. I wish to express my deep and sincere gratitude to all those who have served the House during my period as Speaker.

I am "conscious" that this House functions as well as it does only because of the dedicated service given by those who serve in the various departments of the House.

To the Clerks of the House, the Sergeant at Arms and his staff, to the Library staff, to Hansard, to the Vote Office, the Refreshment Department, to the Fees Office, to the Establishment Office, to the police and episodians and to all who work on the maintenance and developing arrangements in this House, I express profound appreciation.

I am particularly in debt to all those who served as Deputy Speakers during my period of office. Each one is a personal friend and their loyalty and support has enriched my speakership.

I want to express my gratitude to those MPs who served on the Panel of Chairmen, for without their services our committee system could not survive.

I express gratitude to the Lobby and the Gallery for the way in which they honour our traditions, for I believe that a free and responsible

press is as important as freedom of speech for members of this House.

During my period of office there have been three different chaplains to the Speaker, each has brought faithful dedication to the service of the House and I am grateful to them.

The House will understand that I want to pay special tribute to the personal staff in the Speaker's House, where I have been protected and cared for in a most wonderful way. Indeed they have been my family. The devotion of the staff, my constituency secretary, and housekeeper make me a singularly fortunate man. My office has been presided over by two secretaries and I shall always feel I am in their debt.

I am not alone in leaving this House after long service. There are many other MPs who will be bidding farewell to this House which they love and honour, and I know the House will wish them well. (Cheers).

I should like to express the humbleness pride I shall always have in the knowledge that for seven years I have been trusted by the House with the high and honourable office of Speaker of this House of Commons.

One of the greatest joys of my life has been to forge friendships in all parties in the House. My office has also led to friendship with Speakers throughout our Commonwealth, in Europe and in other parts of the world.

I am proud that this House is still held by other Parliaments in affectionate respect and referred to as the Mother of Parliaments.

Throughout my 38-year membership of this House, I have always felt deep affection and respect for its traditions, traditions which have survived the test of time should not lightly be discarded.

There is a meaning and a strength behind the traditions which we observe, and I rejoice to know that the House still guards them. I rejoice at the place this House has in our national life.

Despite all our human frailties, this Democracy is still here, in the Parliament as a whole that the liberties of our people must be protected.

We are a great parliamentary democracy, and I trust that this House will ever protect the values which brought greatness to our history.

My heart will be with you all, and I shall never forget the steadfast support and friendship which I have received from both sides of the House and which is reflected in the early day motion on the Order Paper today, for which I express deep gratitude.

I will conclude by saying God bless you all and bless this House and our country that we may always cherish the heritage of freedom handed to us by our fathers. Thank you for the privilege of serving as your Speaker. (Loud cheers).

Mrs Thatcher said Mr Thomas would be remembered for his unfailing fairness, personal kindness and dedication to the House. Every member would wish in wishing him every happiness in his retirement.

It was difficult to find adequate words to follow his speech of farewell or to think him of everything he had done while in the Speaker's chair.

His choice as 153rd Speaker had been unanimous and all had recognized whether new members or long serving, his outstanding, any unique qualities.

Throughout the seven years that had followed since then, Mr Thomas had fulfilled his responsibilities in a way that had exceeded even the highest expectations.

You will carry away from this occasion (he said) the good wishes of us all who will wish to see you many times in the future. We still believe you have a great potential to contribute to the political life of this country and no one could have given service to this House and this country more generously and more magnanimously.

Mr Roy Jenkins, Leader of the SDP (Glasgow, Hillhead), said he was in the Commons only for the first few years of Mr Thomas's speakership, but that at least gave a certain perspective of comparison. At the beginning Mr Thomas was already in gentle command, at the end he was upstanding and full of energy.

With the exception of his abiding affection for the House of Commons and his reverence for the institution of parliamentary democracy.

He had upheld the special compassion, impartiality and authority the office demanded which had made it a privilege to have served under his speakership.

Not only have you been our Speaker (she said) but you have been our friend. Even at moments of drama you have shown your characteristically Celtic sense of humour which has delighted us all.

It was a poignant day both for him and for the House. His occupancy of the chair had been a democratic symbol for those who followed and his wise advice on many matters would still be sought by his abundant friends.

Wherever we sit and wherever we work in this building (she said) we join in gratitude for your service to us and in good wishes for your retirement. We say farewell to one of our greatest speakers.

Mr Foot added his thanks and gratitude to Mr Thomas for his service as Speaker. He said it gave the Opposition special pride to recall the way he had discharged his functions to the House and to the country.

You have brought (he said) nothing but honour and distinction on the high office to which you were elected and we are very grateful for that.

The introduction of broadcasting of the proceedings of the House had given a special flavour to the way the business of the House had been conducted and the bewitching and appeasing lit of Tonyandy had

been heard across the country and indeed across the world which had given a special colour to the affairs of the House.

To the office he had brought wit, humour, personal warmth, Welsh courtesy and a Welsh guile which were special qualities that all had appreciated.

He had filled the office with peculiar grace and charm that no one else could have matched.

There is a Methodism in your magnificence (he said to laughter).

It would be very difficult for anyone to follow his footsteps because of the straight and narrow path he has followed to a destination of universal acclaim that many members of the House wish they could achieve.

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Top: Mr John Parker, father of the House, and Sir Derek Walker-Smith, who are both to retire. Bottom: Mr Edward du Cann and Mr Jack Dornan, who both paid tributes from the back benches.

neighbours for 38 years and close personal friends for over 40 years.

As the Speaker's parliamentary neighbour he was perhaps in a unique position to speak of the deep respect and affection in which Mr Thomas was held in his constituency and throughout Britain by political supporters and opponents, members of the public and the media.

The Speaker (she was referred to as "Our George") was in itself sufficient testimony of the deep love people had for him. If friendship was one of the most rewarding gifts, the Speaker was the wealthiest man alive.

Those who had known Mr Thomas only as Speaker would not have seen what a passionate, determined and energetic man he could be. As he himself put it, "I am bound to say that he had not been occupied in more strenuous office than the Foreign Secretary".

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## Peace activists get together at East Berlin secret meeting

From Michael Binyon, Berlin

At a secret rendezvous in East Berlin, a dozen Western delegates to an international peace conference in West Berlin have held a meeting with 35 unofficial East German peace campaigners who had been denied exit visas to attend.

The delegates, from America, Western Europe and Japan, trickled across Checkpoint Charlie one by one on tourist visas and brought back a message from their East German colleagues, after the meeting on Wednesday evening, which said that peace in Europe was indivisible from human rights, freedom and self-determination.

The East Germans called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all foreign countries, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in East and West, the creation of democratic social structures throughout Europe, and freedom of religion and assembly.

They also demanded an end to injustices inside each country and all suppression of peoples by their governments.

The group concluded: "We greatly regret that the credibility of peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic is undermined by their refusal to allow us to take part in the open dialogue of your conference".

The organizers of the second European Nuclear Disarmament Convention, which began plenary sessions yesterday and goes on until Saturday, also received messages of support from an unofficial peace group in Moscow and from the Charter 77 human rights group in Czechoslovakia.

Altogether 3,000 people representing 400 groups have arrived here to plan and organize non-violent ways of preventing the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe, as well as discussing the economic costs of the arms race, ways of breaking East-West confrontation, the maintenance of detente and general disarmament.

Representatives of the Greenham Common women attracted considerable attention. Calling for support from all European peace movements, they announced they will fight the

## Kenya fury against a 'traitor'

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi

Kenya has been treated to a flood of emotional statements condemning an unnamed "traitor" and any country supporting him. The campaign began after President Daniel arap Moi's claim last weekend that some foreign countries were grooming another Kenyan to take over the presidency.

The issue has dominated front pages of the newspapers here throughout the week, and the term "traitor" is being applied to the unidentified subject of President Moi's anger.

Mr Francis Mutwiri, parliamentary secretary of the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) party, says the "traitor" is a minister who has made many trips abroad and has property and money outside Kenya.

Other statements have demanded that Kenya close the mission of the unnamed country said to be supporting a change of president.

President Moi has called for support for his Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who has issued a strongly-worded declaration of loyalty. Mr Kibaki added: "We challenge the foreign powers and their Kenyan traitors to fight it out openly."

But despite many calls for the "traitor" to be identified, nobody has named a name, or identified the foreign power which is alleged to have decided to groom him for the presidency.

## Judge told to release De Lorean evidence

From Christopher Thomas, New York

A federal appeals court in Los Angeles has ordered the release of court documents relating to the forthcoming trial of Mr John De Lorean on cocaine charges, a move that was hailed by newspapers as a significant step for press freedom.

It is rare for American judges in criminal cases to prevent journalists seeing court documents, even if they are not presented or read out in open court. But in the De Lorean case District Judge Robert Takasugi sealed an extensive number of documents on the grounds that their release might prejudice the chances of a fair trial.

The Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner* and the Associated Press filed an emergency petition against the judge's ruling. Lawyers on both sides have been given until today by the

From Nicholas Ashford  
Philadelphia

"Ladies and gentlemen, let's give a big hand to Philadelphia's favourite son, Frank L Rizzo", the compere barked into a microphone. His voice was almost drowned by the cheer of the Rizzo supporters as their hero arrived in a blaze of television lights.

It was like a scene from *The Godfather*. Seven hundred and fifty people had packed into Palumbo's restaurant and nightclub in the heart of Philadelphia's Italian quarter, where they were paying \$100 (£63) a plate to support their candidate's campaign for Tuesday's Democratic mayoral primary.

Large men in shiny suits and even shinier shoes sweated under the arc lamps as Mr Rizzo, a former police commissioner and twice mayor of America's fourth-largest city, vowed to restore strong leadership to Philadelphia. "Rizzo makes me proud of my heritage", said a man who gave his name as Champagne Charlie. "He has a heart as big as his body."

A couple of miles away Mr Rizzo's main opponent, Mr Wilson Goode, the city's black former senior manager, had just attended a less rumbustious meeting at the Academy of Music, where a group of "Bankers for Goode" had gathered to hear him explain how he intended to run the city like a \$1.4 billion corporation with 1.6 million stockholders.

There were no television lights, only a handful of



Campaign flavour: Mr Wilson Goode taking a bite out of a pretzel while canvassing for support in a business area.

reporters, and the applause was politely restrained. Mr Goode spoke earnestly about the need to expand Philadelphia's tax base and stem the flow of money and people from the city.

Mr Rizzo and Mr Goode are the two leading candidates in a six-way race for the Democratic nomination. The four others, who include a pretzel maker and a right-wing extremist, are expected to pick up only a handful of votes.

The racial character of this contest has led to comparisons with Chicago, where Mr Harold Washington was elected recently as its first black mayor. If Mr Goode wins next Tuesday - and opinion polls suggest that he should do so easily - he will stand a strong chance of becoming Philadelphia's first black chief executive when the mayoral election takes place in the autumn.

There clearly are some

similarities end, and officials for both candidates have grown tired of repeating that Philadelphia is not Chicago. For a start there has been none of the overt race-hating during the campaign that there was in Chicago.

During this campaign Mr Rizzo, who was renowned for his combative style and big mouth, has been deliberately restrained. One of his few controversial remarks was to describe Mr Washington as Al Capone, a reference to the Chicago mayor's term in prison for tax evasion.

Mr Goode has been careful to avoid making race an issue. Whereas Mr Washington campaigned on the theme "now it's our turn", Mr Goode has been busily building up support among liberal middle-class whites.

Unlike Chicago, where neither Mr Washington nor his Republican opponent had much experience in city government, both Mr Rizzo and Mr Goode have solid records on which they can be judged.

Mr Rizzo, aged 62, a self-made man and an old-style city boss, has tried to convey the impression that Philadelphia was in better fiscal and social condition when he was in charge. He has blamed Mr Goode, as the city's top appointed official for the past three years, for the deficit of more than \$100m.

However, many Philadelphians have less happy memories of Mr Rizzo's years in office. "There was a lot of tension in the city then, a sense of chaos," according to

Mr Larry Eichel, the political correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Mr Rizzo, aged 62, became known for his outrageous remarks. For example he pledged to run a law-and-order administration that would make "Attala the Ham look like a faggot". Many also recall - aided by Mr Goode's television commercial - that he failed a lie detector test and that he called for 15,000 federal troops to guard the city's streets during the 1976 bicentennial celebrations.

Mr Goode has been trying a new image, toning down his rhetoric, courting black voters and even granting an interview to a gay newspaper.

His opponents, however, do not seem convinced that he has really changed, while his supporters seem disappointed that some of the fire has gone out of his belly.

Mr Goode, aged 44, is the complete antithesis of Mr Rizzo. The son of a sharecropper, he is a college graduate and an experienced city manager. He wears three-piece suits and a door expression and speaks in a bland, unexpressive way.

He has a reputation for hard work and never being late for a meeting. He appears almost boring, which is perhaps one of his strongest assets, as this makes him non-threatening to whites. Unlike Mr Washington, Mr Goode has no skeletons hiding in any of his cupboards.

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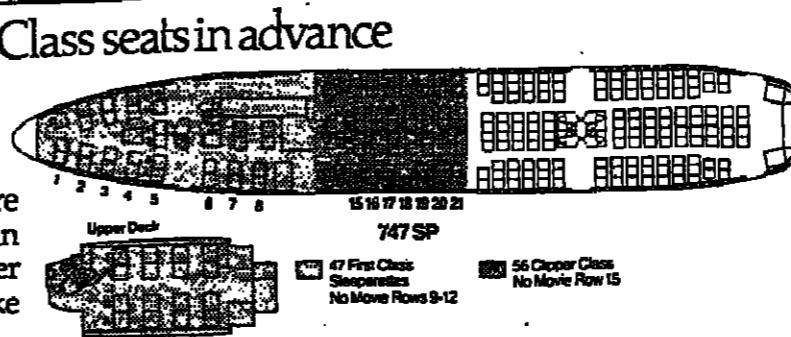
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# Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.



**Kreisky's successor****Moderate takes over in Austria**

By Our Foreign Staff



Dr. Sinowatz: modest successor.

Austria is to have its first coalition government in 13 years after Socialist and right-wing Liberal Freedom Party negotiators agreed on a compromise programme likely to include modified tax rises.

The coalition, agreed at a fourth round of talks on Wednesday, will be led by Dr Fred Sinowatz, aged 54, now the Socialist Vice-Chancellor.

The Chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky, who has headed the Government since 1970, said he would stand down after the Socialist Party lost its absolute majority last month in the general elections for the 183-member National Assembly.

The Socialists, with 90 seats and the Freedom Party with 12 will have a 21-seat majority in the assembly. Both parties will now be asked to approve the coalition and Socialists will hold a special party congress next Tuesday.

Herr Heinz Fischer, the Socialist leader in the assembly, told reporters after the talks that both sides had made concessions, with the Socialists amending personal taxation plans.

The coalition's tax package is

expected to include a rise in value-added tax from 18 to 20 per cent and a 20 per cent tax on interest from anonymous savings accounts.

The outgoing Chancellor, Dr Kreisky will next week begin formalities for setting up a new government by calling on President Rudolf Kirchschläger.

Dr Sinowatz is expected to present his government programme to Parliament on May 31.

Herr Norbert Steger, aged 39, the Freedom Party leader, who is expected to become vice-

chancellor, described this agreement as a "sound compromise".

The Freedom Party will have three ministries in the new government - Justice, Defence and economic ministry. The parties will discuss nominees for the posts within the next few days.

Herr Heinz Fischer, the Socialist Party spokesman said the agreement ensured that the Socialist goal of full employment would remain the new Government's key economic aim. There would be no change in Austria's foreign policy.

Herr Alois Mock, leader of the opposition Peoples' Party which has 81 seats in parliament, called the pact "A coalition of losers" which would follow a Socialist policy of waste, debt and new taxation that a majority of voters had clearly rejected.

Dr Sinowatz, aged 54, is an immensely popular figure, due to the fact that he is very much a man of the people and a Socialist who believes in and practises the Austrian tradition of consensus politics.

Dr Sinowatz was born in 1929 in a working-class family. He is the son of a former teacher and a housewife.

He was appointed Vice-Chancellor, in succession to Dr Hannes Androsch.

Dr Sinowatz, a Freemason, is also known for his pro-Jewish sympathies and has been decorated by Vienna's Jewish community.

Short, portly and soft-spoken, Dr Sinowatz accepted his appointment modestly. Asked how he felt about succeeding Dr Kreisky, he said he would not try to copy him. "I shall always seek advice from him. But I shall always remain Fred Sinowatz," he said.

**When Communists disagree****Warsaw weekly's rebuff for Moscow**

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Behind-the-scenes infighting between Moscow and a group of influential Polish Communists has left the party cloisters and came out into the open with a forcefully argued article in the latest issue of the weekly *Polityka*.

*Polityka* is Poland's leading political weekly, formerly edited by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, and is at the very heart of the part of the Polish establishment which favours economic reform and mild political liberalization.

It thus came as a shock to the Polish leadership when the Soviet foreign affairs journal *New Times* published a particularly virulent attack on *Polityka* and a number of its reform-minded contributors. Was this an attack on General Jaruzelski's reform programme, or merely a mild corrective to the liberal Marxists in the party?

*Polityka*'s reply to the Soviet attack hedges its bets and defends itself by declaring that the Moscow journal had distorted the words and sentiments of its writers.

"Its author, Andrey Ryzov, in an unprecedented tone has

criticized the line of our weekly at a session of the Communist Party leadership which gave the go-ahead to publication and also allowed news-stands to start selling the edition of the *New Times*.

As it happened, *Polityka* did not go on sale yesterday as usual but this was blamed on "distribution problems" and kiosk vendors pronounced it would be available by the afternoon.

The high-level interest shows the sensitivity of the subject. *Polityka* demonstrates how its writers have been misquoted by matching quotation with quotation. The Soviet journal says that Mr Toeplitz for example, wrote "Poland should once and forever be declared a pluralistic country," a concept anathema to Soviet philosophy. But what Mr Toeplitz actually wrote is that Poland "is a pluralistic country, in which the pluralism is based on the reality of the socialist system."

*Polityka*'s reply, relatively genteel, is thus couched in the manner of "putting the record straight," an approach that is designed to cause least offence to all our allies who are learning to look at our difficulties and uniqueness with patience and understanding."

According to informed sources, the issue was discussed

**Wajda can still work in Poland**

From Our Own Correspondent Warsaw

Andrzej Wajda, one of Eastern Europe's most outstanding film directors, was yesterday assured by the Polish Cultural Ministry that he can continue to work in Poland. But the Government is sticking to its decision to remove him as a studio head, saying that he failed to show the indispensable "cooperation" required by the authorities.

Mr Wajda is the latest victim of a campaign to ensure that creative unions and associations can never again become a bastion of support for solidarity, to sever the links between the discontented artist and the discontented worker. The result has been a groundswell of discontent in Warsaw's non-communist intellectual circles.

To activists in the journalists and actors' unions - now banned - and the artists, film makers and writers unions, it seems perilously close to reality.

The scope for creative activity within unions which have to swear loyalty to the socialist system appears, to many, to be severely limited.

**Protecting the past**

Priscilla Presley, wife of the late Elvis Presley, with Ginger Rogers at a California state Senate judicial committee hearing in Sacramento.

name or a likeness of a deceased celebrity without the approval of the heirs, Christopher Thomas writes.

The measure was approved by the committee and sent to the state Senate, where it is expected to receive unanimous support.

**Hu sees Russian policy in Asia as big obstacle**

From Dessa Trevissan, Belgrade

Mr Hu Yaobang, China's party leader, reaffirmed yesterday that his country wished to normalize relations with the Soviet Union, but said that there were still serious obstacles to be overcome before genuine results could be achieved.

Mr Hu, speaking at a press conference here after visiting Romania, said the obstacles endangered the sovereignty and security of China. Normalization was of fundamental interest to both countries and to the world at large, but must be genuine and "not a sham that would confuse public opinion."

**Mickey Mouse goes gunning for the pirates**

From Richard Hughes Hongkong

Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck are taking legal action through Walt Disney productions against nine Hongkong companies accused of copyright infringement by using them as trademarks for Hongkong products.

The Walt Disney Corporation is claiming damages for infringement or a share of the profits made by three watch manufacturing firms, two knitting factories, a shoe company, a store, an industrial company and a photographic supply firm.

Jennifer: "What was our sales budget for the calendar fiscal?"

Apple: "12,364 units."

Jennifer: "And ex-factory sales?"

Apple: "14,960 up to the Audit. That's already 21% over target."

Jennifer: "Hmmm. Not bad. What percentage of volume was the premium model?"

Apple: "51%. 27% over target."

Jennifer: "That extra profit means we can invest in new equipment to increase productivity next year."

Apple: "You mean I can have that new printer I've had my eye on?"

Jennifer: "Let's talk about it."

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**Commission to look into Australia's security**

From Tony Dabordin Melbourne

A royal commission is to inquire into Australia's security organizations, the second within ten years, which will include an examination of the relationship between Mr Valery Ivanov, the Russian diplomat expelled from Australia last month, and Mr David Combe, the former national secretary of the Australian Labour Party.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announced this in the Federal Parliament yesterday, and that it would be headed by Mr Justice Hope, who conducted a previous inquiry into security organizations in 1977.

The Prime Minister said that the commission would be asked to report on the circumstances surrounding the expulsion of Mr Ivanov, Mr Combe's involvement in that issue and the actions of the Government in the matter. Later he told a news conference that because of his close association with Mr Combe the matter had "hurt him deeply".

The Cabinet has not yet ratified the decision and will not meet until Monday. The Prime Minister made it plain that the decision was his alone.

"I am making it clear that I am responsible for the decision and I believe that the Cabinet, when it considers the matter on Monday, in the terms of the understanding I have at this stage, the position that I have put will be adopted by the Cabinet", he said.

Mr Combe said yesterday that there had been nothing improper in his relations with any member of the Soviet Embassy and in his opinion his relations had nor given rise to any risk to Australian security as suggested by Mr Hawke in Parliament on Wednesday.

The announcement of a royal commission came after a morning of turmoil in the House of Representatives in Canberra with Mr Doug Anthony, the leader of the National Party, accusing the Government of a "massive breach" of civil liberties and a denial of rights to a "citizen of Australia". He demanded a judicial inquiry into the Ivanov-Combe affair.

The royal commission will concentrate on the largest and most controversial of the security organizations, the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO) as well as a full investigation into the Federal Government's ban on ministers associating with Mr Combe, now a lobbyist in Canberra.

## Convoluted penalty point law deplored

**Regina v Kent (Peter)**

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Leonard  
[Judgment delivered May 12]

When giving guidance on sentences involving penalty points for driving offences introduced by section 19 of the Transport Act 1981, which came into force on November 1 last, the Lord Chief Justice expressed the Court of Appeal's sympathy with courts which had to grapple with the "convoluted legislation".

"It would be very surprising," his Lordship said, "if judges did not make mistakes in this branch of their work. Those responsible for the legislation have done nothing to help."

His Lordship instanced three common offences in which consideration had to be given to three statutes between 1968 and 1981, four sections and three schedules. And added: "May we ask respectfully that draftsmen in future give more consideration to those who have to administer this type of provision?"

Mr Justice Peter Kent, aged 39, succeeded in an appeal against 12 months' disqualification and the order for endorsement on his licence of total of 20 penalty points for offences of taking a vehicle without consent (eight points), driving while disqualified (six) and driving while under the influence (six), after pleas of guilty at Kidderminster Crown Court (Judge Friend), who sentenced him also to 18 months' imprisonment for burglary and driving while disqualified and driving uninsured.

The court on appeal against disqualification and endorsement confirmed the disqualification and quashed the endorsement of penalty points. Mr Ayoh Ozoer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, was the appellant; Miss Judith Kowal for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that he took three relevant offences all three of which would be likely to have been committed: taking and driving a vehicle without consent of the owner; driving while disqualified and driving uninsured.

As to the first: the statute creating the offence was section 12 (1) of the Theft Act 1968, punishment was provided for by section 12 (2) of that Act, whether the offence was subject to disqualification or

endorsement was to be found in Schedule 4 of the Road Traffic Act 1972, the power to disqualify for repeated offences was in section 19 (2) of the Transport Act 1981, the power to endorse in section 101 of the 1972 Act, the power to impose penalty points in section 19 (1) of the 1981 Act, and the number of points in Schedule 7 to the 1981 Act.

Driving while disqualified involved considering two statutes, four sections and three schedules, while driving uninsured involved one Act, four sections and three schedules.

A number of practical problems arose in respect of the legislation. By way of introduction:

(1) Disqualification: A person appearing before a court might be disqualified

(a) because the offence of which he was convicted attracted obligatory or discretionary disqualification, and if so, whether Schedule 4 to the 1972 Act, the power to disqualify was in section 93 (1) and (2); disqualifications ran from the time of sentence and could not be consecutive to one another, or

(b) because the court was satisfied that a motor vehicle was used by the person convicted or anyone else, for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of the offence: section 44 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973; or

(c) because he had committed repeated offences attracting obligatory or discretionary disqualification – the "totting up" procedure; the power to disqualify was set out in section 19 (2) of the Transport Act 1981. If the offender was liable to be disqualified under section 19 (2) for several offences, the disqualification was allotted to one offence only: section 19 (5) (a) – although for the purposes of an appeal the disqualification was treated as an order made on the conviction of each offence: section 19 (5) (c).

(d) for both (a) and (c) or (b) and (c) above, all disqualifications were run consecutively since the repeal of section 23 (5) of the 1972 Act, which used to make disqualification for repeated offences consecutive to any other disqualification;

(2) Endorsement: All offences attracting obligatory or discretionary disqualification had to be endorsed on the offender's driving licence, unless there were special reasons for not doing so; that was

irrespective of whether he was disqualified or not – section 101 (1) of the 1972 Act as amended by Schedule 9 to the 1981 Act.

Further difficulties had arisen, on occasion, by understandable efforts of the court staff who had discovered mistakes.

Their Lordships wished to make three matters clear.

First, the order of the court was that pronounced by the judge, in open court.

Second, the responsibility of the court staff was to make a record which accurately reflected that pronouncement.

Third, if the court staff were in doubt as to the pronouncement, the judge had to be consulted – for example where there were two or more disqualifications.

If, conversely, if a court did disqualify from driving, it was not able, on the same occasion, to order penalty points to be endorsed – section 101 (1) of the 1972 Act as amended by Schedule 9 to the 1981 Act.

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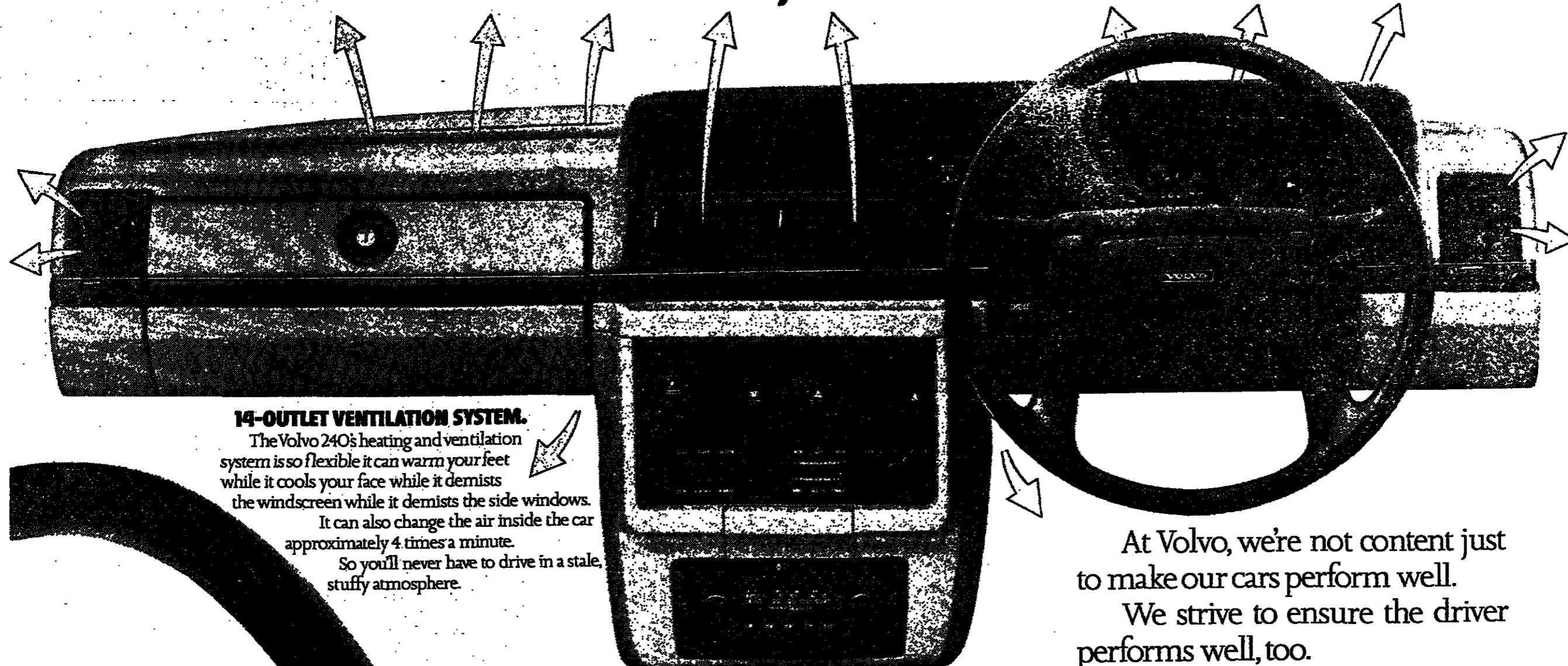
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## SPECTRUM

Two stately homes pass out of the gentry's hands into an uncertain future

Lord Astor's exquisite estate is being sold but its castle will not be lost to the public

## From Hever to eternity

By John Young

An 80-year idyll comes to an end next week. On Wednesday morning the Hever estate in Kent, acquired, enlarged and above all cherished by three generations of Astors, comes under the auctioneer's hammer, and a corner of England will be irrevocably changed.

The story of Hever is remarkable, as almost everything connected with the extraordinary Astor family is. William Waldorf Astor, sometime American politician, diplomat, novelist, newspaper proprietor, farmer, and as a naturalized British citizen, the first Viscount Astor, bought it in 1903. It was all but derelict, with cows wandering across the castle drawbridge. In the next three years he spent £10m transforming it into one of the loveliest places in England.

Last year, however, his grandson decided that paradise had lost its attractions. "I was having to spend too much money and the place was becoming more and more commercialized. My son was not interested in taking it on, so that was that. Of course, it's very sad."

After years of acquisition and consolidation, the machinery went into reverse. The first thing to go was the Henry VIII pub opposite the castle gates; then came last week's sale of the contents at Sotheby's. This week the livestock and farm machinery are being sold; next week sees the auction of houses, farms and woodlands, including the sporting rights.

The break-up has, perhaps inevitably, been attended by controversy. Earlier this year the Astors agreed to sell the entire estate of more than 3,000 acres to Broadland Properties, a Scarborough-based company, which made it clear that it was interested in retaining only the castle and grounds as a tourist attraction and would dispose of everything else.

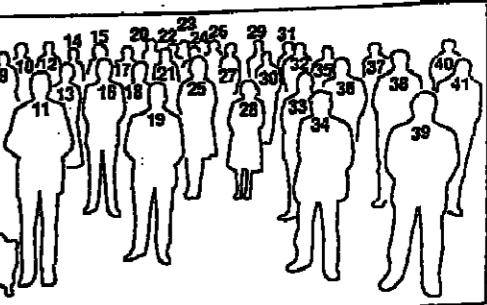
Many tenants and employees expected to lose their homes or their jobs, or both, and the tenants' association, led by Bill Hayward, found itself at loggerheads with the new owners.

Mr Christopher Scott, the Astors' agent for the last six years, maintains that Broadland has "behaved impeccably. Of course it would be ludicrous to pretend that everything has gone like clockwork, and certainly a lot of people have been, and perhaps still are, unhappy."

Mr Scott is not perhaps totally unprejudiced, since he is, to continue his job under the new owner. But, he says, secrecy was necessary in order to protect negotiations with tenants who were being given the right to buy their homes. About half the 60 or so houses and cottages being offered for sale have been, or are being, bought by their present occupants; six out of the eight farms have also been sold to the tenants.

He regrets that some of the Astors' staff have been made redundant, including farm and forestry workers. He admits that some long-standing tenants who at Lord Astor's insistence have been guaranteed rent-free accommodation for the rest of their lives, are resisting plans to move them from outlying houses into the centre of the estate.

But, he points out, it might have been much worse. "It might have been sold to someone from abroad who came along and put up a barbed wire fence, and Hever would never have been seen again."



### HEVER'S EXTENDED FAMILY

... with 500 years of service between them

1 Victor Gauntlett, accountant. 2 Peter Collins, administration officer. 3 Sheila Ruthven, commercial secretary. 4 Joan Staplehurst, gift shop manager. 5 6, 7, 8 Anne Warner, Rosemary Colcock, Anne Cooksey and Pat Everett, catering staff. 9 Rose King, catering manager. 10 Sheila Jenner, gift shop. 11 Christopher Scott, chief executive. 12 Betty Bailey, cleaner. 13 Pat Gurr, catering. 14, 15 Betsy Scott and Pauline Heath, castle cleaners. 16 Mario Camponeschi, head waiter. 17 Marjorie Burton, lodge keeper's wife. 18 Maggie Camponeschi, castle staff. 19 Ken Seal, butler. 20 Alan Eade, head gardener, castle steward. 21 Fred Reader, cleaner. 22, 23, 24 Iris Farmer, Gerda Kirke and Mary Barker, castle steward. 25 Christine Busolin, catering. 26 Molly MacLachlan, castle steward. 27 Ursula Hooper, florist. 28 Mavis Seal, housekeeper. 29 Andrew Emerick, carpenter. 30 Alex West, maintenance. 31 Alan Shephard, painter. 32 Red Medhurst, assistant engineer. 33 Archie Walker, chief groundsman. 34 Frank Eade, gardener. 35 Fred Reader, chief engineer. 36 Kurt Stahr, head gardener. 37 Ted Warner, administration. 38 Gerald Brown, groundsman. 39 John King, gardener. 40 Bob Burton, lodge keeper. 41 Laurie Judd, gardener.

connected by sweeping corridors to vast pavilions to left and right. He moved the village by a mile or so and landscaped the park with a lake on which Adam designed a bridge, boat house and fishing house.

Kedleston's greatest impact on British history, however, came with Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905 and foreign secretary from 1919 to 1924. The present Lord Scarsdale, who succeeded his cousin Richard in 1979, is a nephew of the great Lord Curzon.

It was not until he was 35 that he first visited Kedleston, invited for the weekend by his cousin, who was still without a male heir. The full realization of his future responsibilities came in 1970 when he accepted his cousin's invitation to become a salaried estate manager at Kedleston. He moved into a house on the estate with his second wife and began to run the 5,700 Kedleston acres, which include the 500-acre park and 17 farms.

"The first thing I did when my cousin died was give myself the sack," says the present Lord Scarsdale.

"Then I reemployed myself on an unpaid basis. We knew the bill was going to be about £2m. We could sell land and keep the house, but I decided at quite an early stage that the best strategy for the family was to cede the house and its contents to the nation."

Successive heritage legislation has established that a stately home, its associated "amenity" land or park, and works of art of national importance can be exempted from estate duty until or unless they are sold, on condition of reasonable public access.

Only a couple of catches remain. While living in the family home, the family must find an income. And, if they sell any works of art that have been on view to the public, VAT must be paid on the amount realised.

In the case of Kedleston, the capital transfer tax liability arises almost entirely from the agricultural land. The house, art treasures and park are exempted. But the agricultural land is the family's source of income.

Lord Scarsdale hopes that the house will be taken over and run by the National Trust with an endowment Fund.

The arrangement is well worked out except for one aspect, namely VAT. One year ago the Customs and Excise issued a "clarification" notice to explain that VAT was chargeable on the disposal of any art works which had been on show to the public in a stately home. Even if they are disposed of by ceding to the nation in lieu of capital taxes, the VAT is charged.

"And who is expected to pay this VAT?" an incensed Lord Scarsdale asks. "Muggins, of course!" His bill would come out around £300,000 and to pay it, he explains, he would be forced to sell the very treasures that he is now trying to cede to the nation. Kedleston will not be offered to the nation until the threat of VAT is lifted.

**Kedleston Hall, a showpiece of the 1760s, is being offered to the nation**

## A deal to keep the Curzons at home

By Geraldine Norman

There have been Curzons at Kedleston for 850 years. "What an inheritance!", exclaims Francis John Nathaniel Curzon, 3rd Viscount Scarsdale, the light in his eye betraying his joy in the place. "When I first inherited I used to tag along with the parties of connoisseurs being shown around the house, so as to learn about the pictures and works of art."

He also particularly likes to look out of the windows and point out the different vistas of the lake, the Adam bridge and waterfall, the landscaped parkland, now peopled with hundreds of sheep and lambs. "You can see that I must do all in my power to make sure that the family stays here."

Kedleston Hall is the masterpiece of the Neo-Classical architect Robert Adam. It was virtually built around Sir Nathaniel Curzon's picture collection, which remains set into the walls as he and Adam arranged it. The furniture was made for the house, such as the four giltwood sofas in the Great Drawing Room resting on merfolk and dolphins.

The whole is greater than the parts, a miraculously preserved showpiece of the 1760s. In the course of the next few weeks Lord Scarsdale intends to offer it to the nation in satisfaction of a £2½m tax bill.

"The most important condition is

that we should be allowed to live in the family wing in perpetuity," he says.

The resolution of Kedleston's future promises to be the test case for the new heritage legislation introduced since the Government was shocked into action by the dispersal of the art treasures of Mentmore by Sotheby's on behalf of the Earl of Rosebery, in 1977.

In particular, it will test the efficacy of the National Heritage Memorial Fund which was set up in 1980. "Kedleston has been the big thing on the horizon from the start," says Brian Lane, the Fund's secretary. The Fund will be looked to for an endowment to finance the running of the house for the nation, and possibly help with purchases.

The case of Kedleston highlights the interplay of personalities, family history and taxation. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, who built the house, was ennobled as 1st Baron Scarsdale in 1761 while the work was still in progress. He was essentially a country squire; Horace Walpole commented that Kedleston was "too expensive for Scarsdale's estate". Indeed, his money ran out before the corridors and pavilions planned by Adam to flank the garden front could be built.

But by then "Sir Nat" had replaced the modest Queen Anne manor house he inherited by a palace with a porticoed and domed central block



**KEN SEAL** came to Hever 45 years ago to work in the gardens. Later he became a tractor driver, helped with restoration after the disastrous 1968 floods, and ended up as the butler.

**OBADIAH STAPLENHURST** began work at Hever in 1940. After the war he became foreman at the home farm and then, when the house was opened to the public, was put in charge of the castle grounds. He retired last year.

"I don't really have any great sentiment about the Astors going," he says. "The sale was certainly not handled as well as it might have been, and there's been a lot of ill feeling. I've already been offered £30,000 to get out of my house, but what can you buy for that around here except some pokey little flat? And if we stay on as tenants, what happens when the property is sold again? Unless someone really civilized takes it over, you can guarantee we won't be left in peace for long."

"I'm very sorry that Lord Astor had to pack it in, but life has to go on. I'm all right myself. I'm officially retired and I can live rent-free till I die, but not everyone's so lucky."

As it is, the castle is to remain open to the public. So, too, is the wonderful Italian Garden, with its statues, grottoes and fountains stretching down to the lake which was dug with pick and shovel by 800 imported Irish navvies.

Mr Scott fears that the much publicized Sotheby's sale may persuade people that there is nothing left worth seeing. In fact, as he justifiably claims, the exquisite little castle, where Anne Boleyn's father once greeted Henry VIII and thereby consigned his daughter to a most unpleasant fate, is still full of furniture, pictures and Astor memorabilia.

Then, too, there is the "Tudor" village, built at William Waldorf's

behest to house his guests and surely one of the most delightful of forgeries to be found anywhere. At present it is scarcely used, but there is talk of making it a centre for conferences, banquets and other contemporary extravagances.

For all his loyalty to his new employers, Mr Scott cannot help regretting recent events. "My previous job was with the Duke of Wellington at Stratfield Saye, and I've always seen my task as trying to hold estates like this together," he says. "I've no doubt that the sale of houses like Belton and Doddington, and now Hever, are just the tip of the iceberg. In the next few years there will be an avalanche of houses coming on to the market, including some very famous ones."

Recently I was wondering idly why it was that tennis players had such interesting names and football players such boring ones. In fact, I was wondering out loud in the privacy of this column, knowing that erudite readers of *The Times* might have something interesting to say on the matter. I was not disappointed.

Mr David Davies, of Redhill, for instance, says that football is in bad enough shape without my criticizing the names of the players. In defence of this decrepit game, which manages to be the favourite sport of the country against all the odds, rather than the nation's favourite dining-out dish, he sends me a list of past and present inhabitants of the English League:

Bert Trautmann, Albert Johansen, Rachid Harkouri, Carlo Sartori, Peter Rhoades-Brown, Lou Macari, Forbes Phillips-Masters, Reuben

## Set and match to Nutter Buzacott

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

like Oona Slaggs, friends of Gertrude Stein such as Bryn Imbs, record producers like Wouter d'Olphinter, piano accompanists such as Tan Crane, dress designers like Bennie Ong, choreographers like Twyla Tharp, 1920s jazz banjoists like Eastern Woodford, dancers like Bob Eben, pianists such as Eric Wu (who should play the works of Marcel Proust, Serge Nigg and Klaus Eggel), Dutch composers like Ruud Bos, Romanian musicologists like Constantine Stibi-Boos, New London Chamber Choir members such as Pippa Thicknesse...

Such fecundity suggests that Max has been collecting these names for a long time, and when he goes on to confess that he is one of that select body obsessed with anagrams, I begin to fear for him. Another of that body wrote to reveal that my name is an anagram of Milking son and Loudon Sainthill.

Stone - rather aptly, I fear, insultingly. That reminded me of a session I had many years ago with Alan Coren on a wet afternoon at *Punch* when we tried to arrange his letters into a more spectacular name. I remember him liking Ian Crone and, even better, Nero Canal. Anal Come was discarded. Finally, I seem to remember, he settled for Conan Lear, though he never quite made the switch in real life.

But the most startling revelations of all came from Alex Crawford, of Salterton in Gloucestershire, who says simply: "May I draw your attention to these? Nutter Buzacott, Rah Fizelle, Wolfgang Cardamom, Matcham Skipper, Orlando Dutton, Desiderius Orstan, Winslow Pinchas Holdher, Nannie Seelinger, Justus Jorgen and Loudon Sainthill."

The answer, I think, is to start patiently compiling one's own list. Mine is rudimentary at

the moment, consisting of two: the Danish jazz trumpeter Bent Persson and a conductor seen in last week's *Radio Times*, Heinz Geese. I am toying with a list of famous names in more demotic guise, headed at the moment by two more jazz trumpeters, Phil Napoleon and Jim Dvorak. And I have a sneaking affection for a grocery store spotted two weeks ago in Venice, outside the Grand Canal, which I bumped into. Richard Ingram. In fact it was Mrs Ingram who spotted it. "Look Richard," she exclaimed. "This shop is called Madricardo."

But it will be a very long time before I catch up with Max Harrison, whose letter ends (as does this article): "The Philharmonic Orchestra alone has Suzanne Burden as concert manager, Keith Diggle as marketing manager, Lucy Breaks (too bad it's not Lucy) as promotion manager, Helmut Webb as personnel manager, Linda Speck and Mark Luping as violinists, Trevor Snod as violins. These last three ought to get together with John Elliot, Pippa Thicknesse, Justus Jorgen and Loudon Sainthill."

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 59)

#### ACROSS

1	Advice (?)	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Take over (?)					16	
11	Recollectively (?)						
12	Encampment (?)						
13	Solidify (?)						
14	Falling asleep (?)						
15	Torture frame (?)						
16	Surpass (?)						
17	Weathy (?)						
18	Science room (?)						
19	Delications (?)						
20	Olf (?)						
21	Demonishes (?)						
22	Hothouse (?)						
23	Open (?)						
24	Small amount (?)						
25	Brace (?)						

#### DOWN

1	Cloak (4)						
2	Take over (?)						
3	Solidify (?)						
4	Defamation (5)						
5	Better position (?)						
6	C						

## FRIDAY PAGE

# Love is... £2.5m in the bank

Judith Krantz, bestseller, explains her escape capsules from a dull world to Penny Ferrick

As the minibus full of journalists drove into the courtyard of Le Prieuré hotel in Avignon, Judith and Steve Krantz were standing hand in hand under the horse-chestnut trees. In such a love-conquers-all pose that, give or take a few years, they could have been undergoing a screen test for the film version of one of Mrs Krantz's novels.

All three of these, *Scraples*, *Princess Daisy* and the latest, *Mistral's Daughter*, have reached the number one spot on the world's best seller list; all three have been bought for television. Judith Krantz's literary agent once had this vision that, come summertime, every woman on every beach would have a Judith Krantz novel shielding her face. He must have meant the paperback version. The hard back of *Mistral's Daughter*, all 531 pages of it, weighs heavy. Sunbathe with that over your face and you would emerge with a flattened nose.

Although the admirer of Trollope, Balzac and Margaret Drabble, Mrs Krantz said over lunch that she was pretty certain that no book of hers would ever be nominated for a Pulitzer prize. "If it were, I'd think something terrible had happened. I know perfectly well that I'm not a literary writer. I just write the way it comes naturally. For lack of another word it is story-telling."

It is also a lot of money. Her advance for *Princess Daisy* was an estimated £2.5m, the highest ever paid for a novel. After *Scraples*, Mrs Krantz bought herself a pair of diamond earrings, after *Princess Daisy*, the brooch that matched them and after *Mistral's Daughter*, a sable coat—because I discovered on a promotion tour of Glasgow that jewellers don't keep you warm."

Letters from her readers are mostly thank you notes. "They

nearly all say they were going through a bad period and reading my book was like swallowing a little escape capsule—I get a lot of letters from people in prison." I thought of drably uniformed prisoners reading the passage in *Mistral's Daughter* where the heroine gloats over the leaf-printed lining of her Karl Lagerfeld jacket. A more complete escape from regulation grey overalls it would be hard to imagine.

Her books also provide an escape for Mrs Krantz. Here she is, a small (five foot two inches) 56-year-old woman who goes to bed every night, blonde curly primly-pinned, with the man she's been happily married to for 29 years. Here are her heroines, tall, wild-haired, whose limbs by the time the last page is reached have been wrapped around a long list of lovers. "What attracts me," said Mrs Krantz, "is excess—people who aren't ordinary."

"Writing is hard work but it should be fun at the same time, not agony. Writing about tall women is a wonderful way of being tall, although I'm not sure that in real life they have such a good time. When I was at college (Kellesley), I was called the Queen of the Blind Dates. The first question a prospective date asked over the phone was 'How tall are you?' and I'd say, 'Listen, however short you are, I'm

Apart from the explosive sex scenes, there's a fair amount of eating and drinking, some of it taking place at Le Prieuré, in the latest book. "That's because I was on one of those terrible salt-free, alcohol-free diets while I was writing it and I guess I was just hungry. I try to write about a world that most of my readers can't enter." *Glamazon* is always an illusion created by hard-working men and women. By taking



Judith Krantz: I'm not a literary writer—just a storyteller

my readers behind the scenes, showing them how a model is made ready for a photograph or how a commercial is put together I feel that I'm demystifying glamour but still revealing how fascinating it is."

Her books splutter with the names of the real-life glamorous—the Vicomtesse de Ribes, Lauren Hutton, the '21' in New York, the Ritz in Paris. This absorption with names and labels is catching. Helping Mrs Krantz remove her white jacket, braided in the same lilac print as her silk dress, I discovered its "Adolph" tag as worn by both Mrs Nancy Reagan and Maggy Lulu, the latest Krantz heroine. Mrs Krantz obligingly removed her tiny purple shoe so that I could see the "Geoffrey Beene" on the instep.

The Krantzes have always lived in a world attached to the right labels. Steve Krantz is a film producer who set up his own company to produce

the sexy successful cartoon film, *Fritz the Cat*, while Judith was a respected freelance journalist. The gentleman sitting next to her at lunch said in a nudge-nudge, wink-wink way that he was sorry he had never read her article called "The Myth of the Multiple Orgasm", whereupon Judith Krantz put down her knife and fork and gave him a serious and detailed summary of it, putting him off his *Pavé de boeuf à la moelle*.

She said that she had never considered herself a novelist man—convinced that she had no imagination. It was Steve who knew she had. At the age of 48, following a move to California where an allergy to sunshine kept her indoors, she wrote *Scraples*—I'm living proof that you can never do anything until you try". To their lasting regret, Judith and Steve let the television censors go out of their hands but have

subsequently clung to the rights of the last two books. Right now, Steve, as executive producer, is involved in discussions with the television company which will screen *Mistral's Daughter* as how the nipples which tingle their way through every chapter can decently be presented to a family audience. The company watchdogs, whom we bluntly call censors, are, in America, more delicately titled: "the continuity acceptance people".

The Krantzes charmingly went through their hand in hand beneath the trees routine as the minibus drove away. The man who had been told more than he really wanted to know about the myth of multiple orgasms said: "This is the best day of my life. Judith Krantz thinks I've got a dirty mind."

To be published by Sidwick & Jackson Monday, price £8.95.

## COMMENT



Paul Straker 1981  
An Englishman's home is his castle, unless it is a building listed for historical or architectural interest.

We are used to seeing stately home owners selling pictures to pay for repairs to their crenellations; it is less well known that the humble cottage might be required to pay out large sums of money if it does not possess, or even go bankrupt, to make repairs and to put the cottage back into the same condition as it was when it was first built.

My cottage is at Littlebourne, near Canterbury, one of a pair believed to date from about 1567. It was a hophouse in its day and the lease still prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor.

The front of the cottage and its neighbour are bisected by huge beams, containing brickwork in herringbone and other patterns in the Elizabeth tradition. A passageway down the side is also beamed and leads to a walled garden on two levels. The ground floor is rambling and the doorways built for dwarves, but—of great excitement to children—there are two staircases, each leading to two bedrooms and a bathroom. When I found the place I fell in love with the main bedroom, which has a high ceiling crisscrossed with beams, like a chapel. Being in bed there was like a very comfortable lying-in-state.

Last year, for financial reasons, I decided to sell and had a damp proof course and central heating put in and the cottage redecorated, inside and out, at a cost of £10,000, of which £1,400 was a grant from Canterbury council. As I was on the point of selling, a patch of dry rot was discovered near the back door.

I called in a firm of specialists, who promptly hacked huge areas of plaster out of each newly-decorated room, bored holes into ceilings, lifted floorboards and gouged out plaster and brick rubble on the floor. They then put in a bill for £11,000 for the job of curing the dry rot. The Kramers charmingly went through their hand in hand beneath the trees routine as the minibus drove away. The man who had been told more than he really wanted to know about the myth of multiple orgasms said: "This is the best day of my life. Judith Krantz thinks I've got a dirty mind."

When I rang to complain—saying I had specifically asked for the decorations not to be spoilt—the firm claimed that Canterbury council officers had "instructed" them to strip the plaster in this fashion.

A local builder called it "demolition and vandalism" and has sent an estimate for £2,037 to put right the damage. A surveyor who accompanied the builder could find no live dry rot, only dormant fungus and only in three places. It is evident that this was in existence when I bought the cottage (not uncovered by the building society survey) and has remained dormant and unchanged ever since.

Now that Canterbury council officials are aware of the problem, it can apparently force the owner to carry out whatever work it deems necessary, however much money it costs and however little the owner has. Another specialist firm tells me the council officers also want to put right a huge beam which supports the valley gutter, where there is no dry rot, but beetle holes.

I thought this beam and its supports

are hidden by paneling, they would require the firm to cut off parts of the beam, replacing it with identical wood, and strip the pegholes from the roof in order to carry out the operation. The spokesman for the firm told me: "This is quite unreasonable and unnecessary. If you were to put the house back to the way it was when it was built, it would cost you the price of the house."

Canterbury council is prepared to give me a grant of £2,880 towards the work, with another possible £1,440 Historic Buildings grant. This is hardly a great help with a bill of £11,000 and an existing bank loan to be repaid on previous work carried out. The council's latest letter contains this threat: "If it proves necessary, the Council does have powers to serve Statutory Notice requiring the execution of the works and, in default of the owner, may also execute the works and recover costs".

I used to be proud of the historic monument listing, but that was before I knew the extent to which a local authority could intrude into one's home.

Diana Patt

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

**Hepatitis known as non A non B.**  
As its name suggests this virus hasn't yet been identified.

## Arranging for death with dignity

Laser screened



BBC TV's recent *That's Life* expose of Harley Street doctor Star Dunn highlighted the potential dangers of attending laser or cosmetic surgery clinics without being referred by a GP.

Dr Dunn, who this week confessed in New York to heroin smuggling had, the team alleged, used a laser to remove a tattoo from a woman's arm, leaving her with a painful and disfiguring scar.

A spokesman for the British Medical Association this week reiterated a warning not to go to direct access clinics, made at last year's annual meeting. The association, which believes that such clinics should not be allowed to advertise directly to the general public and hence avoid the scrutiny of other doctors, is continuing to press for a change in the law.

Meanwhile it seems that television viewers have noted the programme's concern about lasers. A slump in business has prompted at least one other tattoo removal clinic to increase its PR activity.

But pills are not everything.

As well as taking insect repellents, you are advised to cover up after dark and use mosquito nets. Travellers who develop an unexplained fever should see a doctor. Malaria is now treatable, but can be fatal if the diagnosis is too late. For the sunburn vests contact Amanda Callaghan, School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1.

**Vested interest**

Some ex-colonials may swear by vitamin B tablets for keeping mosquitoes at bay, but Dr Graham White, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is more sceptical. He says the evidence of the excretion of vitamin B in sweat acting as a mosquito repellent is less than conclusive.

Dr White advocates using repellent chemicals on skin and clothes. One he recommends is DEET, and another is permethrin. The School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine will, for between £5 and £8, make up a strong vest steeped in DEET for Africa or Asia.

It is important for travellers

to prevent mosquito bites. The insects may be carrying malaria,

and drug-resistant strains of

plasmodium (the culprit causing

malaria) are spreading west,

both in Africa and south East Asia.

The number of people entering Britain with malaria is dropping. According to Dr Gill Lea, medical officer with British Airways, this is partly because British Asians travelling to the Indian sub-continent now realise that they must take pills, either because they have lost their natural immunity because the areas they visit has only recently become a malaria risk zone.

Problems with drug-resistant

strains have only emerged in

the last couple of years and until

they would go down with the disease almost at once.

They will be lucky, however, to avoid another form of viral

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Olivia Timbs is editor of

Medconomics and Lorraine

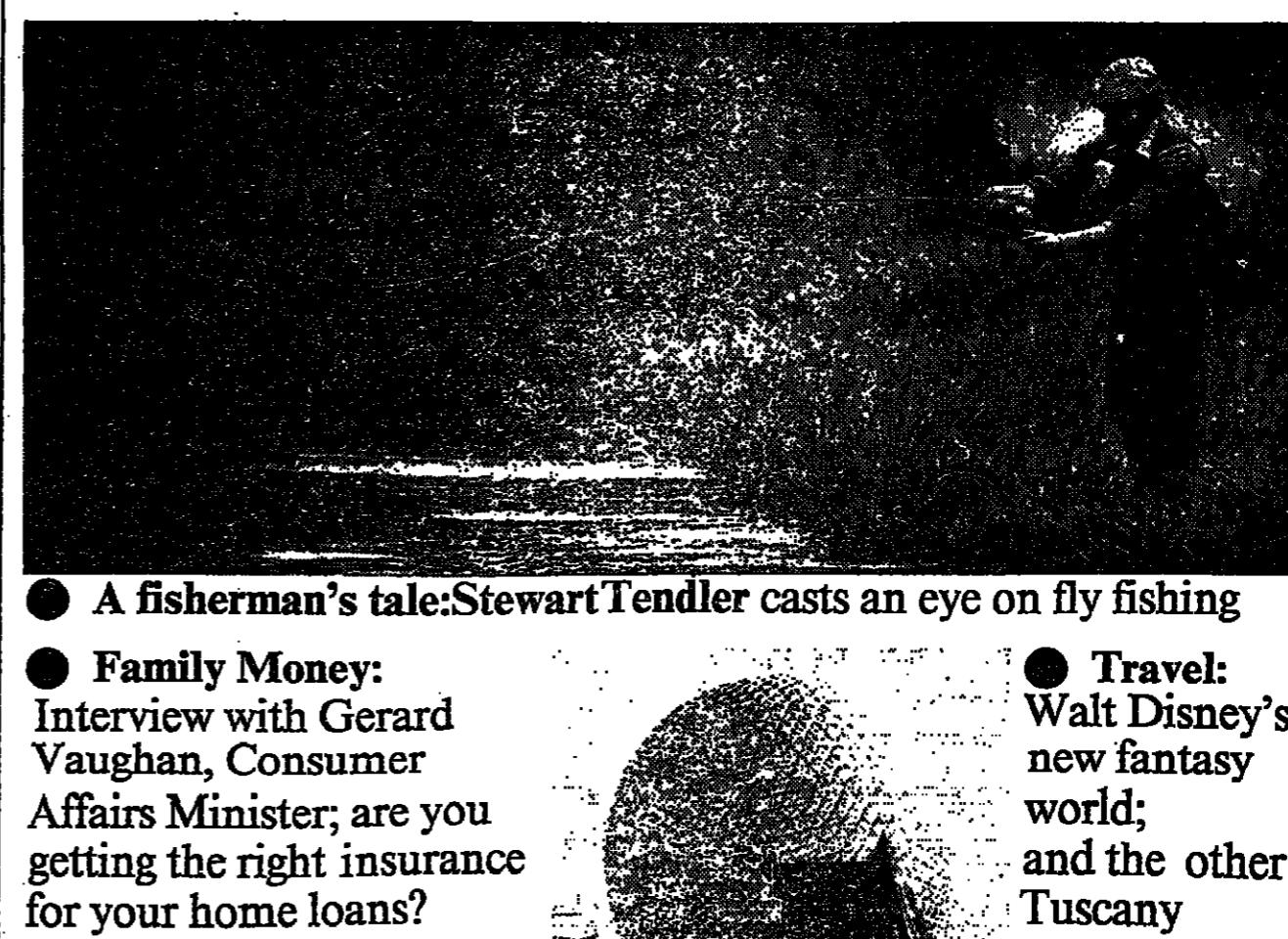
Fraser is science editor of

General Practitioner

## THE TIMES

## Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



● A fisherman's tale: Stewart Tendler casts an eye on fly fishing

● Family Money:  
Interview with Gerard Vaughan, Consumer Affairs Minister; are you getting the right insurance for your home loans?



● Richard Attenborough defends 'Gandhi'

● Travel:  
Walt Disney's new fantasy world;  
and the other Tuscany

● The Times Prize Crossword:  
Three copies of The Times  
Atlas of the World to be won

● Sport: The relegation battles

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; the top gardening column; Summer wines; Values: The Duke of Edinburgh's awards for the best design; paperbacks of the month; critics' choice of what's happening in the arts



## Horse sense

Here is the first of the political originals to whose independent notions I have promised space during the election campaign. He is Richard Booth, who will contest Brecon and Radnor for the Rural Revival Party. Booth comes a horse and cart to deliver books from his second-hand bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, the biggest in the world. He campaigns against mechanization and technology in the countryside, and has had a war with his local Fine Fare over his conviction that all imported food is inferior to local produce. He says traditional crafts must be revived to save the economy of rural areas, and wants horse drawn transport reintroduced to provide more jobs for carriage-makers, blacksmiths, saddlers, wheelwrights and harnessmakers. I think he should win, campaigning as he does for a stable economy.

## Spoken for

The retiring Speaker, George Thomas, is saying his farewells at Westminster today, but he remains in office, and continues to speak his Speaker's salary, until Parliament reassembles on June 15. He has engagements to fill during the election period, though all of a properly unpartisan nature. He will be visiting the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and opening a new Methodist church in Durham. The Methodists there rang to ask whether they should alter the memorial plaque they have built into the new church. Thomas told them it would not be necessary, since he continues to be Speaker, until Parliament reassembles and a successor is elected and dragged unwillingly to the chair. On that day Thomas will not be at Westminster. He will be attending Oxford University to receive an honorary doctorate. It will be his tenth, a record for any Speaker.

## Uncommon luck

The coming of the general election denies my colleague Philip Webster the privilege of being hailed before the House of Commons committee of privileges. The motion to refer Webster's full and accurate account to a select committee draft report on future policy over the Falklands to the privileges committee dies with the Parliament. If the matter were to be revived in the new Parliament 'the whole issue of whether to refer or not (carried last time by 159 votes to 48) would have to be debated again. It is highly unlikely that the new House will have the stomach for it, and even some MPs who voted for the reference on April 21 admit now that they are glad to see the matter drop.

## Cabinet bets

A group of Tory young lions, parliamentary private secretaries, held a farewell dinner this week and indulged in some speculative Cabinet-making. With surprising unanimity they all agreed that if the Conservatives are re-elected there will be no place in the Cabinet for Francis Pym. The majority expect Geoffrey Howe to become foreign secretary, and Willie Whitelaw to succeed in vetoing Norman Tebbit as his successor at the Home Office, the job going instead to Cecil Parkinson. Jim Prior they tip to stay in Northern Ireland, and Peter Walker to go to trade. One other thing upon which most agree is that Ian Gow, Prime Minister's favourite though he be, will still not make it to the Cabinet.

**• What does the nation do with 17,000 taxatory roll holders a week?**  
Ken Pierce, managing director of Metzler Industries who alone sell 200,000 holders a year, says it is a mystery why the bottom has not dropped out of the market long ago. Are there really that many rusty nails which still have to be replaced?

## Not just an act

Wednesday was a disastrous night in the London theatre. Peter Noone, who plays Frederic in *The Pirates of Penzance* at Drury Lane, slipped a second time in mid cat-like tread. Last time on his first night, he broke a wrist. On this occasion he has cracked a rib. Meanwhile, at the Savoy where Michael Frayn's *Noises Off* is all about a theatrical disaster, the safety curtain stuck at the interval and would not budge. Customers, once they were convinced it was not part of the plot, got their money back.

## Pay now...

Lord Bethell, the Conservative MEP dedicated to bringing down European air fares, has at last been given a date for his case against Sabena, claiming that airline price-fixing rules flout the Treaty of Rome. It will be heard in the High Court on June 13, almost a year since his unsuccessful bid for a low-cost hearing in Wandsworth county court. Bethell's pleasure at the news is tempered by the fact that Sabena has engaged a highly paid QC, Peter Scott, for the case. Bethell was told that, because he might be liable for costs, he must set aside £12,000 for barristers' fees alone for the one-day hearing.

Yesterday I ate the last oyster of the season, by way of a taster for the Oyster and Shellfish Festival later this year organized by five London restaurateurs and American Express. Over a champagne breakfast at the Braganza in Soho I learned that the oyster has two hearts, changes sex every year, grows a propeller and has a sensory system like radar. I have passed this on to the Ministry of Defence. **PHS**

# Why the war clouds are again gathering over Lebanon

**Beirut**  
The Palestinian guerrilla officer sat in the coffee shop of the Meridien Hotel in Damascus, enjoying the western decor, dragging constantly on an American cigarette, holding it between two maimed, half-amputated fingers. "I will tell you this," he said excitedly, "there have been Russians in the Bekaa Valley. The Syrians took two lorries filled with Russian troops to Chataura. Our people in Lebanon saw them there. It was to show us that the Russians are behind Syria, that we will not be let down again. Afterwards, they drove the Russians back to Syria."

The Palestinian admitted that he had not personally seen any Soviet troops in the Bekaa, but he clearly believed what he had been told. "We will not be let down again," he repeated. "Just look at the new missiles that the Russians have given the Syrians. These are really powerful rockets. The Israelis will have to be careful next time."

There is a curious, almost mutual self-interest these days between the Syrians and Palestinians in Lebanon and the Israelis in the southern half of the country. With considerably less enthusiasm for Palestinian political objectives but with equal emphasis, Israeli spokesmen have been talking over the past two weeks about the dangers of increased Soviet involvement in Syria. Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, has been warning the Americans of the presumed Russian menace and the Israeli Prime Minister himself has spoken on the subject to George Shultz, the American Secretary of State. In both Jerusalem and Damascus, you can find officials who will swear to you that those two Soviet-crewed Sam-3 missile batteries in Syria represent a major shift in the balance of power between Syria and Israel.

The truth is somewhat more prosaic, definitely more complex but potentially just as fraught with danger. The Russians have certainly increased both their presence and their military commitment to Syria. Soviet technicians have entered Lebanon in the past to calibrate Syrian ground-to-air missiles. Soviet air defence personnel man the Sam-3 sites at Dumar outside Damascus and south of Homs. There are up to 3,000 Soviet military advisers and their families training the Syrian army. But there are no Russian combat troops in Syria and President Assad is at present showing no sign of requesting their presence. In Lebanon, no independent witness has yet identified Soviet troops, not even with snow on their boots.

Seen from Israel – and perhaps from the West as well – even this limited Soviet involvement might appear unnecessary. If the Israelis are prepared to leave Lebanon, why should Syria be unwilling to do so? Why should the Russians place missiles in Syria which could hit aircraft over Tel Aviv? Why should the Soviet Union condemn the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement? Why should Moscow suspect some kind of conspiracy in the presence of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut?

From Moscow and from the other side of the Syrian border, however, things do not look quite so simple, or so innocent. The Russians are deeply troubled about the new American involvement in Lebanon. They suspect some kind of conspiracy in the presence of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut?

From Moscow and from the other side of the Syrian border, however, things do not look quite so simple, or so innocent. The Russians are deeply troubled about the new American involvement in Lebanon.



The multinational force is not made up of United Nations peacekeepers but of troops from the United States, France, Italy and Britain. Beirut has over the past eight months been transformed into what is in effect a NATO base, complete with all the logistics and intelligence apparatus that the western alliance chooses to place at its disposal. The waters off Beirut have become, quite literally, a Sixth Fleet anchorage.

Moscow had always previously accepted a political balance between Lebanon and Syria, the former being generally regarded as pro-Western and the latter as pro-Soviet. The definitions were never codified on paper, but the distinction has now been irreparably blurred by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Soviets, for example, believe that Israel intends to maintain its new surveillance base on the Barak Mountains high above the Bekaa Valley even after the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon.

From the heights of Barak, the Israelis can look deep into central Syria. More to the point, their radar installations, beside a clutch of prefabricated houses and only a mile or so from some of Lebanon's ancient cedars, can penetrate far deeper into the Syrian hinterland than those which the Israelis maintain on Mount Hermon. They can pick up Soviet radio traffic between Damascus and Moscow as well as provide Israel with a battlefield surveillance centre in a future war.

There are, of course, other reasons for the Soviet Union's increased military assistance to Syria. Last summer its battle tanks – crewed by the Syrian army – were blown to smithereens in southern Lebanon. They want to discuss the return of occupied Golan and, more immediately, a security zone of their own comparable to that which the Israelis will apparently receive in southern Lebanon.

The Syrians point out, for instance, that the area in which Israeli and Lebanese joint patrols will operate adjoins the Syrian frontier and therefore presents a security threat to Syria. The Soviets suspect that the longer the Syrians hold out in their rejection of the withdrawal plan – despite Lebanon's attempt yesterday to persuade Damascus to drop its objections – the more desperate the Americans will become to make concessions to Syria. If President Assad's final demand is some form of international conference on the Middle East at which the Soviet Union would be a joint partner, then Moscow begins to regain its influence in the region. This is one reason why Mr Andropov, the Soviet leader, recently told a PLO delegation that the Reagan plan would never achieve success without the involvement of the Soviet Union.

The warring nations and their superpower partners are thus becoming entangled together in a test of any given political leader before boredom or discontent sets in. It is an important precedent because it defines very clearly what is certainly one of the central puzzles of the 1983 campaign, and may indeed be the most important of all, namely how much of an asset is Mrs Thatcher herself.

It is obvious that at the moment, she still impresses the voters and is the biggest plus her party possesses. But it is my impression that she is now past the peak of her popularity. She was fortunate, in a way, that she did not come across more clearly in the first two years of her prime ministership, for it meant that she has burned up less political credit than some others at the same stage. Harold Macmillan, for instance, became "Supermac" within 18 months of coming to power, won his election within two and a half years, and was well over the top 18 months after that. In Mrs Thatcher's case, she only began to emerge as a dominant personality after the defeat of the "wets" 18 months ago, and only established an overwhelming ascendancy after the Falklands affair last spring. She therefore still has some political mileage in her. The question is: how much?

Things have not reached that stage. The crisis in Lebanon should not be seen simply in terms of superpower rivalry. The Israelis would like to persuade President Reagan – especially now he is at the start of an election campaign – that the Soviets are trying to instigate a new war in the Middle East. The Syrians would like the Russians to regard American involvement in Lebanon as the final step towards United States hegemony in the Levant. Syria and Israel both have an interest in involving their superpower allies deeper in the morass of Lebanon, and the United States and the Soviet Union would do well to realize this.

Robert Fisk

Bernard Levin on the plight of a new victim of Soviet persecution

## Prisoners' friend who now needs help himself

One of the most tragic, horrible and familiar aspects of life in totalitarian countries is the use by the authorities of false confessions, extracted by anything from relentless psychological pressure to physical torture (and – the most recent development, pioneered in the Soviet prison-madhouses – drugs), in which the victim is brought not only to assert that he is guilty of crimes he has never committed but to incriminate other, equally innocent, people.

Just such a case is reported from the Soviet Union. For nearly a decade there has been in existence a charity called the Russian Social Fund, the purpose of which is to bring material help to the destitute families of those in prisons or concentration camps for their beliefs; the fund's organizers take no part in dissident activities, their work consisting solely of the alleviation of distress. (The fund's resources come from the royalties of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, and it is administered in the West by Natalia Solzhenitsyn, his wife.)

The Leningrad manager of the Russian Social Fund was Valery Repin. He was arrested in December 1981 and was kept in complete isolation in a KGB prison for 15 months. It is perhaps best not to let the imagination dwell upon what he suffered there, whatever it was. It worked, for this courageous and honourable soul was paraded on Soviet television on March 1, 1983, when, looking and sounding like a broken man, he "confessed" – with, as he was obliged to put it, "the help of investigators".

"His" statement, reminiscent of the speeches from the dock in Stalin's show trials, included a denunciation of the Russian Social Fund as a spy organization, funded by "special services" in the West. The authors of the confession also alleged that the fund has been used, by him and others, to gather secret information, and to disseminate slanders against the State. Repin is now on trial.

The reason for this sinister and disgusting performance by the KGB



Sergei Khodorkovich: sudden death or show trial

was soon to be apparent. On April 7, the chief representative of the fund in the Soviet Union, Sergei Khodorkovich, was arrested in Moscow. A show trial is possible, under Article 64 of the Soviet penal code, which carries the death penalty; it seems unlikely, however, that even the KGB will be able to break Khodorkovich's spirit, in which case he will probably be condemned in secret and never heard of again, unless western opinion can be rapidly and effectively organized in protest.

Khodorkovich, knowing what was to happen to him as soon as Repin was put forward on television, made a statement a few days later. It included these passages:

"The authorities have always persecuted those who dared to help political prisoners in our country, and with the appearance of the Russian Social Fund... the repressive measures have taken on an ever increasing brutal character. Thus, from threats, searches, interrogations, dismissal from work, arrests... beatings by unknown 'bandits' on the streets or at house entrances, they have resorted to calling the Fund a spy organization... The Fund is money designated to help prisoners of conscience... to help them physically survive... The Fund is not at all an organization... there is simply no organizational structure or membership... it stands apart from politics; it helps those who are unjustly persecuted without distinction to their convictions and beliefs... I testify that V. T. Repin conscientiously distributed all the money given to him for those under his care, that he did not spend the Fund's money on any other activity."

Father Yekhunin was arrested in November 1979 and sentenced in September 1980 to five years in a concentration camp followed by five years of internal exile; the crime of which he was convicted was his participation in setting up the Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights in the USSR, following the Helsinki Agreement by which the Soviet

Union was committed to recognize and respect religious rights.

Father Yekhunin has been deprived, in the concentration camp, of all outward symbols of his priesthood, and even of the Bible. He has never ceased, however, from trying to spread his Christian faith among his fellow prisoners, and for this he has been confined to a punishment cell, described as a "freezing stone cubicule, without clothes, a bed or food"; he has also been denied permission to correspond with his family.

Father Yekhunin is suffering under Andropov, but he stands in a long line of religious martyrs to Soviet communism, which began with the murder of Vladimir Bogoyavlensky, Metropolitan of Kiev, shot before the walls of his monastery at the outset of Lenin's dictatorship. Today, though little can be done inside the Soviet Union to help Father Yekhunin and his brothers and sisters in suffering, at least their families can be sustained. But that is precisely why the charitable fund set up to help them has incurred the savagery of the present Soviet state, why Valery Repin is on trial, and why Sergei Khodorkovich, unless his persecutors have him murdered in prison, will follow him into the dock.

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David Watt

## The polls are for, but history against

We are now embarking on the twelfth British general election since the end of the Second World War, and it is comforting, as we do so, to reflect that the track record of the electorate over the last 11 is very solid. Of course mud partisans (and perhaps the "stability at all costs" school of the CBI) may insist that an unbroken Labour or Conservative rule of 38 years would have served the country best, but any reasonably impartial person is bound to concede that the voters have always made a thoroughly defensible collective decision.

As a hard-bitten crossbencher, I would go further and say that there are only two postwar contests – the 1959 election and the first election of 1974 – which have produced in retrospect the "wrong" winner, and even those two are highly debatable. (Gaitskell, in 1959, was an untidy quantity and in 1974, the wrong answer was returned, but Heath's was basically the wrong question).

What is clear, however, is one reviews the record, is that Mrs Thatcher is asking for something the British voters have not given to any government this century – a clear mandate to carry on for a second full term with the same leader as won the previous election.

As it happens, only three prime ministers since 1900 have had the nerve, the luck, and the survivability to ask the question at all, and all received highly unsatisfactory answers. Baldwin was ignominiously overthrown in 1929 by the first unqualified Labour victory. Attlee was given a tiny lead in 1950 but only enough to last another 18 months. Wilson received a memorable, and unexpected come-uppance from Edward Heath in 1970.

This is not a particularly encouraging omen for the present regime implying, as it does, that the electorate seems to find four or five years about as much as they can take of any given political leader before boredom or discontent sets in. It is an important precedent because it defines very clearly what is certainly one of the central puzzles of the 1983 campaign, and may indeed be the most important of all, namely how much of an asset is Mrs Thatcher herself.

It is obvious that at the moment, she still impresses the voters and is the biggest plus her party possesses. But it is my impression that she is now past the peak of her popularity. She was fortunate, in a way, that she did not come across more clearly in the first two years of her prime ministership, for it meant that she has burned up less political credit than some others at the same stage. Harold Macmillan, for instance, became "Supermac" within 18 months of coming to power, won his election within two and a half years, and was well over the top 18 months after that. In Mrs Thatcher's case, she only began to emerge as a dominant personality after the defeat of the "wets" 18 months ago, and only established an overwhelming ascendancy after the Falklands affair last spring. She therefore still has some political mileage in her. The question is: how much?

The real policy question is whether people feel that the tough approach is what they have had enough negative prescription and nasty medicine for the moment, or whether they are in mood for more. Beyond that, lies the matter of what another Conservative government could actually do. Is there really a second stage to the Thatcher revolution that will sound sufficiently plausible and attractive to make the unemployed figures seem worthwhile?

When pressed on this point, Mrs Thatcher herself talks rather vaguely about expanding freedom and responsibility. Perhaps she is merely trying not to scoop her own manifesto. But from now on she will need to do a lot more than this in the past to spell out why we should give her the unprecedented prize of a second full term. The resolute approach, of which she has made herself the embodiment, is a concept already a little shopsoiled by time and over-use. Unless it can be given a new meaning for a new mandate, the next three weeks will simply devalue it and its corporate manifestation, to being just another name for bossiness and pigheadedness.

The author is director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Philip Howard

## Index linking our literary lions

Some laud the bright *Spectator* or the *New Sluggers*. Others sing the praises of *Private Eye*. I have a friend in a top job at Shell who claims to have given up newspapers because he can get all he wants from the *Economist*: a damned ugly and dismal precedent, I tell him.

But, if confined to one magazine, what is the most erudite, unsurprisingly, with 3,400 references. Shakespeare, though should be living at this hour, to draw the royalties and interview fees. There are more than a million references to the books published around the world so far this century. Look up, say, *Vampire* in the index, and you will find enough references to keep the most assiduous researcher happily rolling the microfilm or turning the pages of the *TLS* for a week.

In 1974 John Gross, then editor of the *TLS*, decided to start naming the authors of his reviews, breaking the cloak of anonymity under which they had traditionally soldiered. It was a wonderfully controversial decision, and produced a characteristically magisterial and fulminating *TLS* correspondence in which the learned and the literati volleyed and thundered.

Item: "Sir, there is absolutely no danger that the end of authorial anonymity will produce more blind or careful articles. I've always found your signed letters column to be nicely critical and murderously ad hominem." The *TLS* has, of course, a secret index showing the authors of all its anonymous reviews from the beginning, and listing the intellectual and literary giants of the century. It has been decided, rightly but alas, not to publish them in this public index, because the reviews were commissioned on the understanding that they would be published unsigned. The exercise is magnificent, but yet another excuse for writer's cramp, the morbid condition that prevents writers from getting on with their books. Publisher: "How's Philip?" "Not bad, not bad, I just need about another 15 years in the *TLS* Index."



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## MANIFESTO FOR MANOEUVRE

There are two ways of looking at the Alliance manifesto which was published yesterday. Its ostensible purpose is to indicate the policies that would be pursued by a government of Liberals and Social Democrats. From this standpoint the manifesto should earn reasonable marks, though it has some glaring weaknesses. It is inevitable, and indeed democratically healthy, that any party offering an alternative to the present Government should be more egalitarian and interventionist. The electorate ought to be offered such a choice.

So it is reasonable that the manifesto should promise more public spending than Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues believe to be justified - though still substantially less than the level proposed by Labour - and that its additional spending in the social field should be particularly directed towards the disadvantaged. This extra spending would be paid for partly by higher taxation - especially, but not solely, upon high income-earners - and partly by increased public borrowing.

That raises the spectre of inflation. The threat is recognized in the manifesto, which goes on to argue that it is thus essential to have an incomes policy. It is highly questionable whether an effective incomes policy could counter the inflationary pressures of more relaxed fiscal and monetary policies; but it is evident that they would not be countered at all by an ineffective incomes policy. There is not much to suggest that the incomes policy outlined in this manifesto would be effective. Even if a norm or range for pay settlements could be worked out with both sides of industry, enforcement would depend in practice upon the

voluntary agreement of the unions - and all experience has shown that this can be obtained only for short periods of time.

Both the Liberals and the Social Democrats are well known to attach more importance than either Labour or the Conservatives to constitutional reform. Within this field, the manifesto naturally gives pride of place to electoral reform. It repeats the commitment to a bill of rights. But it is more cautious on devolution than some of the earlier policy documents and statements from both parties might have led one to expect.

The only specific commitment is to set up a Scottish Parliament with the right to levy taxes. After the fiasco of the last devolution exercise, there is no indication that there is now any substantial demand for this in Scotland. But there would be even less justification for devolution to the English regions, and the manifesto wisely backs off anything more than providing a framework for devolution to the English regions "as demand develops". On the basis of present trends, that looks a pretty safe promise, and a fairly empty threat.

But hardly anyone can in fact believe that this manifesto will provide the policies for the next government. Its other, and more realistic, purpose is to provide a basis for negotiation with one or both of the other parties if the Alliance manages to hold the balance of power in the next Parliament. From this standpoint, the most interesting feature of the manifesto is the extent to which it would leave the Alliance a free hand after the election.

It would not be an absolutely free hand. The manifesto declares boldly: "The Alliance will not hesitate to use its strength in

## BEYOND THE STOCKADE

The four highly significant by-elections that have just taken place in the Transvaal, the heartland of Afrikanerdom at the end of the voortrekkers' trail, have not gone well for Prime Minister P. W. Botha. But they could have gone worse.

The main point is not that for the first time the ruling Nationalist Party has lost an election to an opponent further to the right. More importantly, it is the first time since Dr Malan took power in 1948 that the Afrikaner monolith - historically never, in fact, as solid as is often assumed - is seen to be cracked almost down the middle. Because the most far-right party stood down, one of the recent by-elections was the first clear test of Afrikaner opinion since the Conservative Party broke away from Mr Botha over a year ago.

M. Botha's reforms being piloted through parliament are in themselves tame, but they do at least mark a major and healthy psychological departure, with Coloureds and South Africans of Indian origin soon to be represented in the central parliament, though in separate chambers. The chief, massive objection is that blacks are being left out - dumped, politically and often literally, in the utterly inadequate "homelands".

There are other serious shortcomings which, even in the context of Afrikaner fear and anguish, should have been avoided: there is almost no scope under the new plan for legislative

cooperation or parliamentary manoeuvring between liberal whites, Coloureds and Indians. When "general" issues are discussed - those reckoned to affect all the races equally - legislative power will in the end belong to the white ruling party. And, if there is stalemate on any "general" issue, the problem will be passed along to the very powerful executive president, who, sometimes next year, will probably be Mr P. W. Botha himself.

The system, indeed, will become predominantly presidential. Optimistic *vertiges* foresee a "De Gaulle option" being followed. The President, in this view, will wrench a reluctant *völk* in a direction it does not especially fancy but will allow itself to be squeezed into a conviction that "P.W." knows best. Afrikaners, paradoxically, are intensely democratic among themselves; under the new system they will be permitted less of a say. But that, paradoxically too, could lead to a greater though very gradual drift towards democratic participation by the other races.

Alas, there is no certainty that President Botha will have the guts to drive towards real reform. The greatest danger of the recent results is that he may timorously believe that he may be presidential - he will see that the only chance for the survival of the *völk* and for the future of South Africa as a whole lies in the hands of a bold president who steps out of the Afrikaner laager.

## MR SPEAKER GOES HOME

It is lost in the mists of time how the House of Commons managed before it had a Speaker to take it in hand as Mr George Thomas has taken it in hand during a seven-year reign that ends today. The first member to bear the title, Sir Thomas Hungerford, was elected in 1376, a century after Parliament had emerged in recognizable form as something potentially more formidable than a royal council. Every talking-shop needs a chairman, and the formal emergence of a chairman of the Commons marked a crucial step in the evolution of its identity, and indeed that of these islands.

It is often asserted that the queue is an institution close to the heart of the British temperament: the chairman is quite as much so. Indeed, he (or she) is virtually a personification of the spirit of the queue - a controlling force that gains its only authority from the common interest of the controlled in having their claims attended to in an orderly and equitable way. Whenever two or three are gathered together up and down the country to organize a fete or a protest march or an embezzlement, their first instinct is to elect a chairman. The deep roots of that instinct are a tribute to Hungerford and his successors down to Mr Speaker Thomas himself.

Not that Mr Thomas was what one might call an obvious Speaker - not one in the tradition of Arthur Onslow, who had two Speakers in the family already and was so solicitous to avoid controversy that he is only recorded to have opened his mouth three times in the Commons before being elected to the chair by unanimous vote in 1728, while still a lad in his thirties; he then sat tight in it for no less than 35 years. As an ordinary MP George Thomas showed a decided gusto for the cut and thrust, and indeed the sheer knockabout, of party politics. He effected the transition with grace, and departs fully assured of the respect and affection of the House which he has firmly and humorously kept in check for what is by modern standards a lengthy tenure.

Respect and affection are the usual thing, and it is not far short of obligatory to invoke them at a moment like this. The relationship naturally invokes them, on both sides - the clashes, the challenges, the ultimate trust. A Speaker has to be sage, father figure, confessor, an embodiment of archetypes. (It was the perpetual Onslow who declared at the last: "The being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life.") Discriminations are academic,

but it is the case that Mr Thomas has survived the many stresses of his office with more resilience than most of his recent predecessors, and turned aside wrath and hectoring more disarmingly.

He is departing at the end of a Parliament, because most MPs preferred to avoid the search for a successor when no obvious candidate presented himself. There is a convention that a Speaker should step down, in mid-term, so that his successor may be elected by a House that knows him well, and a House still initially finding its feet should be under the control of a Speaker who has already found his. The election of a successor (and the consequent partial disenfranchisement of some unsuspecting constituency) will raise again the old cry that a notional seat should be created for him and a by-election held. But what is fair for the Speaker would also be fair for his deputies, and a new category of MP would come into being, set apart from their fellows by their rootless state. It is the fact that the Speaker is an MP among MPs, chosen by them but not cut off from them, that ultimately gives him the assurance that his silvery Chapel voice will be heard when he cries: "Order, order!"

## Fairer dealing in air accidents

*From Mr Harold Caplan*

Sir, Your admirable leader ("Fly now, lose later," May 11) is a reminder that hard cases continue to provide the ingredients of bad law.

However, your suggestion that the British Government should consider imitating the methods of the US Government in relation to the Montreal Agreement is truly horrific. One may admire their motives and courage, but not their methods which were, and are, of doubtful legality.

The fault lies not in the structure of the much-maligned Warsaw Convention (as amended) but in the original's neglect of one of its central provisions and the lack of consumer groups who are sufficiently aware of what could be done.

The original Convention allows the airline to raise the limit by special contract, thus contemplating the possible need for regional variations. Over 20 years ago Lord Denning (in his legislative capacity) drew attention to the unusual provision, but it was left to the US State Department in 1966 to force it into use this provision in the Montreal Agreement.

To its credit the UK Government

had been most active in promoting an international consensus for higher limits by using the special contract: BOAC and BEA were amongst the leaders. Now that IATA is relieved of the chore of inventing new fare, there is unused bureaucratic capacity available to continue the UK's missionary work on higher limits if appropriate to a particular region, airline or passenger group. This is not chaos but adaptation to special needs, as foreseen in 1929.

It may be unlikely that businessmen will deliberately choose only those airlines who offer the best terms to their widows, but there is no reason why passengers could not be offered a choice of higher limits for a supplementary charge: it would be one more permutation to add to the galaxy of promotional fares.

It would also become clearer that the market for personal insurance is still comparatively unexploited and can represent good value for money.

Yours etc,  
HAROLD CAPLAN,  
36 Eastcheap, EC3.  
May 11.

*From Mr A. J. Lucking*

Sir, You have recommended air travellers to travel British, and so ensure that they are subject to a £71,000 limit of liability. A more universal precaution is to fasten your seat belt always. In aeroplanes, the smallest bumps occasionally turn into big ones.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. LUCKING,  
Flat 20,  
17 Broad Court,  
Bow Street, WC2.

*From Sir Henry Marking*

Sir, Calman's cartoon on the front page of yesterday's (May 4) *Times* referring to British Airways' achievement of returning to profitability - "damned un-British thing to do" - is amusing but unfair comment and does less than justice to what British airlines have achieved.

British European Airways made a profit in all except one of the 10 years to 1973, after which, following the formation of British Airways, separate accounts for European operations were not published; and in 1976 British Airways was, I estimate, the most profitable of all the world's major airlines.

British Caledonian also has an enviable profit record, and the achievement of many of the smaller British airline companies of staying alive and profitable certainly deserves recognition.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY MARKING,  
Stretton Hall,  
Nr Saffron Walden, Essex.  
May 5.

*In foreign parts*

*From Mr M. P. Cowie*

Sir, I was most interested to read Mr Christopher Thomas's account (May 9) of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the River of New York.

However it is not true to state that this is the first time crews from these universities have batted in foreign waters. Both the 1981 blues crews were invited to visit Japan after the race that year and rowed against each other on the Sumida River, in Tokyo, on April 26 as part of the celebrations to mark the fifth boat race between Waseda and Keio Universities. For the record, the Dark Blues came home third and a half lengths in front.

The tour as a whole was an enormous success, with considerable good will generated between tourists and hosts. Especially notable, despite the great linguistic and cultural differences between the universities, was the camaraderie and enthusiastic rivalry between the crews involved, culminating in the Light Blues' clean sweep of the various social competitions organized.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL COWIE,  
40A Battersea Rise, SW1.  
May 9.

*From Mr John Davies*

Sir, I won't be the first, or indeed the last, person to point out that Oxford and Cambridge have rowed the Boat Race in foreign lands before this.

I watched the contest on the river Dordogne at Lisieux about seven years ago. On that occasion Cambridge lost not only the race but also bow, finishing with only seven oars, a tribute perhaps to the hospitality of the Lisieuxians since the race was rowed after lunch. The following year I believe that another contest took place on the Seine.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DAVIES,  
85 Harcourt Drive, SW10.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Election seen from the grass roots

*From Mrs Marilyn Mihill*

Sir, The Labour Opposition's blockage of the clause in the Finance Bill increasing the limit for mortgage tax relief from £25,000 to £30,000 is surely a somewhat misguided start to the party's election campaign.

An ever-growing percentage of the population now have mortgages over £25,000. Here in Leytonstone, East London, one of the cheapest parts of London in which to buy a one-bedroomed flat will set you back £20,000-plus and a small terraced house anything from £25,000 to £32,000.

It is not surprising that many ordinary young couples have to borrow more than £25,000 to secure a home for their future families; but it is surprising that the Labour Party would put at risk valuable potential votes over what is, in terms of revenue to the Government, very small.

Yours faithfully,  
M. R. MIHILL,  
135 Twickenham Road,  
Leytonstone, E11.  
May 10.

*From Professor R. L. Plackett*

Sir, You record (May 9) a poll by MORI which gives the Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 34 per cent and the Alliance 20 per cent also a National Opinion Poll in which these percentages are 47, 34 and 18 respectively. The total is 99 per cent for each poll, which suggests a degree of commitment seldom seen outside the socialist countries. All those not supporting the three main political parties, and especially those who don't know, are presumably taken out before the percentages are calculated.

Information presented in this way is misleading and should be replaced by percentages of all those questioned.

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. PLACKETT,  
Department of Statistics,  
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,  
Newcastle upon Tyne.

May 10.

*From Mr Douglas M. G. Lloyd*

Sir, What is election fever? A relative of scarlet fever? Do you come out in red or blue blisters? Or is it an occupational hazard, like phsyosy jaw, but in this case restricted to journalists, politicians and broadcasters? Mercifully most ordinary citizens appear to have a healthy natural immunity.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS M. G. LLOYD,  
64a Hepburn Gardens,  
St Andrews,  
Fife.

May 8.

*From Mrs Dorothy Carr*

Sir, How welcome it would be, and how much greater respect would accrue to politicians if, following the election, they were to assemble at Westminster prepared to listen quietly to the arguments of their opponents without the juvenile, uncivilised and unifying shouting, jeering and interrupting which our elected members indulge in at present.

Yours faithfully,  
DOROTHY CARR,  
18 Roundwood View,  
Banstead,  
Surrey.  
May 11.

*Prison overcrowding*

*From Mr John Pilger and others*

Sir, We read with surprise and sorrow about the conviction, on abuse of power charges, and sentencing to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment of the former deputy Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Moudud Ahmed, by a martial law tribunal in Dhaka (*The Times*, March 17).

During Bangladesh's liberation war in 1971 it was Mr Ahmed's own personal courage and conviction which played a pre-eminent role in bringing to the attention of the world press the Bangladeshi case for freedom and it was the very understanding and propagation of this case which played a significant role in helping Bangladesh to win a significant degree of world support in its eventually successful liberation war.

After independence Mr Ahmed's own personal qualities and political skills led him to play a major role in running the country and helping it to build up its institutions.

It is sad indeed that a man who has contributed so much already to his country should now not be able to play a part in helping to build his nation's future because he has, apparently, fallen out of favour with the present military regime in Bangladesh.

We call on the Government of Bangladesh to release this eminent prisoner of conscience and upon all friends of Bangladesh in this country to support our plea.

Yours etc,

JOHN PILGER,  
TONY CLINTON,  
JOHN MACDONALD,  
ALEX DUFFY,  
105 Speed House,  
The Barbican, EC2.

May 5.

### Responsibility and solvent sniffing

*From the Headmaster of The Knights Templar School*

Sir, I disagree with the Headmaster of Friern Barnet Grammar School, who suggested (May 11) that makers of glue and other useful household articles should be taxed to pay for the abuse of their products by stupid youths. That kind of liberal evasion is as foolish as making the manufacturers of matches pay for the damage of arsonists.

While it is prudent for shopkeepers to be cautious in selling notable "glue-sniffing" compounds to juveniles, those shopkeepers are not responsible, except for that proper caution.

Rather it is the responsibility of children to exercise self-discipline; it is the responsibility of parents and teachers to discipline their children; and perhaps the law should be strengthened in its responsibility to discipline offenders and protect the innocent.

Children always announce their intentions, however obliquely, and pied piper can be recognised whatever their guise.

In this school we do not have lessons teaching children that they should not set fire to themselves or to other people's property with matches; but by everything we do or do not, by everything we permit or forbid, by everything we applaud or condemn or care we show, we demonstrate our judgment: it is sufficient.

I am yours sincerely,

VINCENT CRELLIN,  
Headmaster,  
The Knights Templar School,  
Park Street,  
Baldock, Hertfordshire.

*From Mr Crispin Kelly*

Sir, Mr Pearman, a headmaster, writes (May 11) that he wants "a public campaign against commercial irresponsibility in solvent manufacture".

Surely the irresponsibility lies not with the manufacturers, sufficiently haunted with the spectre of insolvency, but with the abusers, together with their parents and guardians.



## THE ARTS

Cinema: Geoff Brown in London and David Robinson (below) in Cannes

## Magical scrutiny of European history

**Confidence (15)**  
Gate Notting Hill

**Passion (18)**  
Camden Plaza

**Handgun (18)**  
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

**Bad Boys (18)**  
Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street

**Friday the 13th Part III (18)**  
Plaza 2

What a topsy-turvy world: Istvan Szabó's spellbinding *Confidence* takes three years to reach a public cinema in Britain, while dross streaks out of Hollywood before you can say knife. In the meantime, Szabó's later film *Mephisto* has earned the Hungarian director a firm reputation as an intelligent scrutineer of European history, a magician with actors and an economical conjuror of period atmosphere. *Confidence* displays all these traits, though the film's scale is smaller. Instead of an actor's dubious, crowded journey through the Third Reich years, Szabó concentrates on two Hungarian fugitives from the Nazis at the end of the Second World War, thrashing out their relationships in the confines of a claustrophobic house. The focus is sharp and deep; we watch transfixed and enthralled.

Another title for *Confidence* might be "Suspicion", for these are the film's two opposing forces. Kata, torn in knots by the disappearance of her child and husband (a Resistance

member), is hidden away with an experienced, hard-bitten fugitive, János. The two pose as man and wife, though emotional and social contacts are shrouded in dark, pervading suspicions. "Consider everything you say from an informer's point of view," János advises. Personal possessions and conversations are thus pared to the bone; every person is viewed with distrust. Szabó and his cameraman Lajos Koltai depict this frightened world with the undemonstrative skills we easily take for granted. The period trappings lie lightly and naturally over the Budapest streets and buildings; the colour palette of sombre greys and blues suggests drabness but avoids monotony. The acting, however, can hardly pass unnoticed. Illdikó Bánsgági's vibrant yet delicate performance as Kata is particularly impressive.

As we watch Kata and János painfully shuffling towards intimacy, it becomes clear that Szabó's sad story relates not just to two individuals during the autumn of 1944. Szabó himself has observed how the secretive habits generated under Nazi dominance continued into postwar Hungary; and, while it would be misleading to view *Confidence* as a direct allegory, the film's situations and emotions can be easily transposed to the wider canvas of Eastern Europe nipped by the Cold War. "It's not that I don't trust the people," János says. "I don't trust the times." Trust. *The Times*, at any rate, *Confidence* is masterly and deeply rewarding.

The week's other major film could not be more different in style. Where Szabó blends the components of cinema to form a compact, resonant narrative, Jean-Luc Godard, in *Passion*, deliberately leaves the components disconnected. Sound and image battle for attention; dialogue is erratically synchronized, peppered with coughs and stutters. The four main characters - a sacked factory worker, the factory boss, his hotel-owning wife and a Polish film director



János (Péter Andorai) tests the resolution of Kata (Illdikó Bánsgági) in *Confidence*

- rub against each other in wintry Swiss settings without ever forming a coherent plot-line. The characters' faces, at least, are encouragingly familiar: they are played, respectively, by Isabelle Huppert, Michel Piccoli, Hanna Schygulla and Jerry Radziwilowicz (from Ważda's *Men of Marble* and *Man of Iron*). But the starry cast remains Godard's only major concession to the taste of his public (and financial backers). This is a film to wrestle with.

As with all of life's problems,

*Passion* is best tackled a step at a time. Raoul Coutard's photography won a deserved award at the Cannes Festival last year: the images startle from the very first shot of a vapour trail piercing a blue, cloud-flecked sky. The film studio scenes are especially extraordinary, for the film in production is composed of tableaux vivants drawn from paintings by El Greco, Goya and others. Delacroix's *Entry of the Crusaders into Constantinople* inspires the strangest sight: imposing figures on horseback clip-cloping round a maze of exotic miniature buildings. Classical paintings are complemented by the soundtrack's classical music (Mozart, Beethoven, Fauré), which is further complemented by ugly natural

sounds - car engines, car booters. Godard's declared objective was to make a "democratic" film, with no hierarchy of elements; the rough thus finds equal space with the smooth. For the spectator wriggling with irritation the temptation might be to moan, in consort with the harassed fictional producer, "I want a story!" But that would require a different film, not by Godard. He gives us preoccupations, if never a plot: work and love, art and reality, art and politics, and the myriad connections between them. He also offers the varied fruits of a quirky mind letting rip. At its best Godard's indulgence produces unique visual fireworks; at worst he provides intellectual obfuscation. The maddening *Passion* contains equal amounts of both.

The ICA's presentation of Roberto Rossellini's television film *The Rise to Power of Louis XIV* demands more space than is available; next week must suffice. Among other offerings, *Handgun* stands out for its curious mixture of the fresh and the jaded; the film is written, produced and directed by Ken Loach's old partner Tony Garnett, now at work in America. Garnett fills out the background with sharp details of Texas braggadocio, and secures natural, apt performances

from both his leads (Karen Young as an innocent schoolteacher and Clayton Day as the gun-loving male who rapes her). Yet all these virtues are squandered on a plot that steadily trades its crusading spirit for the conventional fantasies of the vigilante thriller.

In the prison drama *Bad Boys* jaded elements dominate, though there remains a curious fascination in watching foul language (and fouler actions) grafted on to a plot that could have served a young James Cagney. Sean Penn occasionally looks touchingly soulful as the bad boy gaining self-respect inside a "juvenile correctional facility", but the director Rick Rosenthal uses his Chicago locations with humdrum lack of subtlety: where Garnett uses diplomatic fades in his rape scene, Rosenthal shifts his camera to the elevated railway rattling by, showering down picturesque sparks.

You also dominates in Friday the 13th Part III, in which a fresh crop of eight teenagers enjoy a weekend of mayhem at the notorious Crystal Lake; only the heroine survives. One can only fear for their cinematic education: no one would guess from this dismal piece that horror films can frighten with genuine wit and style.

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Listeners to *Desert Island Discs*

will recently have picked up the

story of a monkey, the sole

survivor of a Napoleonic

shipwreck, washed up on the

English coast where the inhabitants promptly hanged it,

mistaking it for a Frenchman.

This gruesome footnote to our benighted rural history furnishes Robert Holman with the central episode in his chronicle of North Yorkshire in the late 1700s. The Napoleonic wars loom in the background, together with the iniquities of land enclosure, savage court sentences and the feared incursion of the Methodists. But Mr Holman builds his piece from sharp little foreground atrocities, such as the fate of the monkey, with which these great events impress themselves on the lives of the peasantry.

As a piece of story-telling,

*Other Worlds* concerns the feud between the farmers of Fylingthorpe and the dispossessed fishermen of Robin Hood's Bay. Spanning 20 years, it incorporates a frustrated Romeo and Juliet fable for a fisherman, Joe, and a farm girl, Emma, who dies in childbirth; and achieves a partial resolution when Joe - supposedly slain by the enraged farmer - reappears years later to found a village school in partnership with the farmer's widow.

Adopting the now unusual three-act form, Mr Holman sandwiches the courtship drama between two acts set 20 years later at the time of the shipwreck. You thus see the consequences of the earlier events before discovering why the farmer's son is such a booby, why the fishing village is seen as enemy territory and why the widow takes a broom and thrashes a boy she finds lurking in her kitchen. The farming community remains at the top

of whatever pecking order this impoverished community has to show; but it is in decline.

In the second act, we see Joe

trying to escape to the city with

Emma and then confronting the

farmer, whose murderous re-

sponse triggers off an attack by

the starving fishermen in a

hopeless attempt to regain their

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of the shipwreck, we find the

outcast boy and the outcast

monkey sharing a cage and duly

hanged, before the villagers

discover the wreck was a British

troopship with some of their

own boys on board.

Mr Holman leaves quite a

string of unanswered questions.

Why did the looters not

recognize the ship's nationality?

Why was the farmer not

arrested for murder? Or, as Joe

did secretly survive, how did it

take him so long to learn of

Emma's death? These questions

would not loom so large if there

were more urgency or spirit in the narrative.

Dour is an overworked label

for Yorkshire manners, but it

applies irresistibly to Mr

Holman's stoic, granite-faced

characters. His style is

thoroughly consistent, and

sometimes it rises to a vein of

wintery poetry - as in the scene

where the bereaved Emma

(Juliet Stevenson) meets a benevolent fairground conjurer (Peter O'Farrell) whom she

mistakes for a bogart.

More often, though, you get

the impression that the dialogue

is intended to convey powerful

emotions in reserve, which fail

to penetrate the stonily impac-

ted surface.

John Byrne contributes a

series of magnificently desolate

designs, and Richard Wilson's

production adheres strictly to

the measured, disciplined writing,

achieving some extraordinary

dividends in Paul Copley's

double performance as Joe and

Jim Broadbent and his buffoonish son.

Irving Wardle

## Theatre

## The power to shock

A Patriot for Me  
Chichester

"It's knowing the value of other men. And cherishing it." An appreciative comment on army standards from the commandant of the 7th Galician Infantry Regiment, circa 1890.

If we saw what we see presently - his officers dressed as medieval ladies or Lord Nelson, dancing with and renting cafe waiters in the guise of shepherdesses. Mozart soubrettes or a Lady Godiva in gold briefs - he would know how precisely true it was.

Judging by protests in the theatre's Trust that nearly got this revival cancelled, John Osborne's masterpiece still has the power to shock 18 years after the Lord Chamberlain's notorious refusal to licence any of its homosexual themes forced the Royal Court to mount it as a club production. But directed here with Ronald Eyre's seriousness and style, I suspect the good people of Chichester will largely accept it as a chronic play of great richness and depth whose famous drag scene is more entertaining than offensive.

Alan Bates inherits the Maximilian Shell part of Redi, rising from an unpromising background to an élite position in counter-espionage under increasing surveillance from his Russian opposite numbers. His debts are known to a penny, and his uncomfortable affair with his agent, Countess Delyanoff (Sheila Gish), is chalked up, but his final recognition of his homosexuality, displaying and losing his Ganymedes, makes your flesh creep.

Taking one of those boys largely for spice, Miss Gish shocks you with raw feeling as the play gradually demotes it to the other characters, and protected by a total lack of illusion as well as a four-string pearl choker on top of diamonds, Nigel Stock's queenly baron suggests an unexpectedly steely side to all those Victorian gentlemen he always played so impeccably.

Anthony Masters

## Wintery poetry

Other Worlds  
Royal Court

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**Investment and Finance**
**City Editor**  
**Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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**STOCK EXCHANGES**

FT Index 668.6 down 4  
 FT Gilts 81-04 down 0.09  
 FT All Shares 417.74 down 1.60  
**Bargains:** 13,583  
 Tring Hat USA Index 168.4 up 0.4  
 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones 8653.90 down 37.68  
 Hongkong Hang Seng Index 952.98 up 9.96  
 New York Dow Jones Industrial Average latest 1213.62 down 6.10

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON CLOSE**  
 Sterling \$1.5695 up 10 pts  
 Index 84 up 0.1  
 DM 3.8450 up 0.225  
 FF unchanged  
 Yen 303.25 up 0.25  
**Dollar**  
 Index 121.5 up 0.1  
 DM 2.4373 down 7 pts  
**Gold**  
 \$439.50 down \$4.25  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
 Gold \$439.75  
 Sterling \$1.5685

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
 Base rates 10  
 3 month interbank 10% - 10%  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
 3 month dollar 81% - 81%  
 3 month DM 51% - 41%  
 3 month 13% - 13%  
**ECGD Fixed Rate Starling Export Finance Scheme IV**  
 Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

**PRICE CHANGES**

Bunzl 311 up 19p  
 Coats Patons 75% up 4%  
 Lee Cooper 130p up 10p  
 Linfood Hedges 260p up 20p  
 Man Acgy Music 121p up 7p  
 Trans Paper 50p up 17p  
 Harlow Rand 775p down 8p  
 Beecham 365p down 8p  
 Fisons 595p down 8p  
 Massey Ferguson 355p down 60p  
 Minors 825p down 25p  
 Schroders 470p down 15p

**TODAY**

**Interims:** Reliant Motors  
**Fines:** James Beattie, M. J. Gleeson Group, King and Shaxson, Richardsons Westgarth.  
**Economic statistics:** Building societies' monthly figures (April). Usable steel production (April).

**BOC profits fall 22pc**

BOC International, the industrial gases group, has announced a 22 per cent fall in half-yearly pretax profits from £4.6m to £36.1m, putting into doubt the salary of Britain's highest paid man, Mr Richard Giordano, the group's chief executive.

Although the company anticipated that earnings will rise during the remainder of the year, they are likely still to finish the year as a whole substantially down on the £112.1m made last time.

Whether this will affect Mr Giordano's salary, which last year rose from £477,000 to £579,000, is a matter of conjecture.

"Contrary to belief, my salary is not linked to profit performance," Mr Giordano said yesterday. "The board decides my salary which does not necessarily go up or down with profits."

**Investors' Notebook, page 20**  
**OVERSUBSCRIBED:** The offer of shares in International Income Property has been oversubscribed. S. G. Warburg merchant bankers announced yesterday. Applications were received for 1.52 million shares compared with the million on offer at 587p.

**SHARE SUCCESS:** The USM's first share sale by tender proved a resounding success yesterday when offer for sale of 2.3 million shares in Micro Focus Group, the computer software company was three times oversubscribed. A striking price of 240p was fixed yesterday morning against a base price of 155p.

**DEBT PLANS:** Debt rescheduling proposals to ease Venezuela's cash crisis will be given to international banks by the end of May. Senior Soss was optimistic about refinancing around \$13bn of debts. Venezuela's total external debt is estimated at \$36bn.

**JOBLESS RISE:** Australian unemployment rose to 715,000, or 10.3 per cent of the workforce, in April. The March figure was an upward revised 701,900 (10.1 per cent) and the April 1982 total was 440,100 (6.4 per cent).

**WALL STREET****Share prices retreat**

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks retreated from their initial advance yesterday and were lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down about three points after giving up an early rise of three. Declines had a slim lead over advances. Mr James M. Meyer, vice-president at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, said he doubted that interest rates would fall much lower. "Earnings will be the criteria for judging stocks as demonstrated by the responses to both good earnings and poor".

"There is nothing on the international front indicating any imminent change. We are in the middle of the quarter so earnings expectations are less a factor and there is no institutional window dressing at present. The market's advance is slowing while some investors are taking profits. The long holders have made money but now you must be a stock picker," he added.

General Electric was off 7% at 100%, with General Motors unchanged at 68%. International Business Machines off 1% at 115 1/2. Eastman Kodak up 1/2 at 73%. Honeywell unchanged at 120%. Monsanto down 1 at 85 1/2, and Allied Corp unchanged at 48 1/2.

Hewlett-Packard was 77% down 1/2, with Federal Express 81 down 1, Kixxos 34 1/2 unchanged, K-Mart 31 1/2 up 1/2, United Technologies 72 off 1/2, Teleflex 140 1/2 down 2 and Texas Instruments 149 1/2 off 1/2.

Mobil Corp was up 1/2 to 31 1/2 and Pantry Pride up 1/2 to 6 1/2.

Massay Ferguson, which had risen on heavy trading recently, was off 1/2 to 5 1/2.

**Burger King plans big expansion**

By Our Commercial Editor

Fast-food chain, Burger King, which in the United States claims to be number two to McDonald's is revamping its troubled European operation with substantially increased investment and promotion in Britain.

It is aiming to build its business in Britain to at least 50 to 60 outlets within three to four years.

At present, Burger King has nine outlets in Britain compared with McDonald's 130 outlets. It plans to have a bigger equity stake rather than relying on growth through franchising. Burger King, which in the United States had aimed upmarket of McDonald's and claims to be more profitable as a result, has had considerable losses in Europe.

Turnover in Europe last year was about \$65m (£14.4m) and losses may have been about \$10m, largely in West Germany and Britain. Burger King's Spanish operation is reported to be making a profit.

Burger King, a subsidiary of the United States-based Pillsbury Company, will spend \$16m on developing and buying outlets in Europe in the coming year, according to Mr Jeffrey Campbell, newly-promoted president of the company. The European network of 69 outlets will be increased to between 300 and 400 by 1988.

Burger King, however, faces stiff competition from the Wendy's chain, which already has outlets in Britain, and in the United States

**Rubberoid offer for Camrex**

By Our Financial Staff

Rubberoid, the bituminous coverings company chaired by Mr Tom Kenny, has made a £6m bid for Camrex, the specialty paint manufacturers whose Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group had a 26 per cent stake.

Camrex, with most of its board away, has issued a holding statement asking shareholders to take no action. There had been no formal contact between the companies, but Mr Kenny and Mr Stanley Clarke, Camrex's chairman, have met in the past and Dr

John Roberts, Rubberoid's managing director, had visited Camrex's research facilities.

The Hawley Group has already said that it will accept the bid, equivalent to 62 1/2 pence per share, "in the absence of any higher offer".

The terms are 24 Rubberoid shares for every 100 in Camrex. There is a cash alternative of 58p a share. Full take-up of the share offer would increase Rubberoid's capital by 16 per cent. Rubberoid's shares fell by 5p to 260p and Camrex's jumped 9p to 65p.

**Government sets tough objectives for MacGregor**

By Our Energy Correspondent

In its agreement with Mr Siddall, the Government says that the basic objective of the coal board must be to earn a satisfactory return on its assets in real terms after payment of social grants—although this return has still to be quantified.

The objectives were agreed earlier this year with Mr Norman Siddall, the present board chairman, and are certain to form the basis of the mandate given to Mr Ian MacGregor if Mrs Thatcher retains power and he takes over the chairmanship as planned in September.

Although the Government has made no attempt to publicize the new targets, they have clearly played a significant part in the coal board's recent warnings that it is about to accelerate its pit closure programme with the loss of up to 15,000 jobs this financial year alone.

In its agreement with Mr Siddall, the Government says that the basic objective of the coal board must be to earn a satisfactory return on its assets in real terms after payment of social grants—although this return has still to be quantified.

The second objective is the key one. It reads: "The NCB should aim at that share of the market which they can profitably sustain in competition with other fuels. The board should not plan on any continuing tranche of sales which will not be profitable. The board should bring its productive capacity into line with its continuing share of the market".

Last week the board announced that it lost more than £100m in the last financial year, despite government deficit grants of £380m. It expects the loss to be even greater this year,

as it continues to produce several million tonnes more coal a year than it can sell.

The board has also set the target of reducing the

operating costs per tonne of coal produced in real terms for both deep-mined and opencast production, although this has not yet been quantified.

The setting of objectives for nationalized industries was one of the recommendations of the still-unpublished Think Tank report which the Government commissioned to investigate methods of improving control over the nationalized industries.

Both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, are known to be keen to see a radical restructuring of the coal industry under Mr MacGregor.

Whereas the Government originally planned to phase out all deficit grants to the industry by the current financial year, the grants and losses are continuing to run at a high rate, with little immediate signs of improvement.

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## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Sandy McLachlan

# Gilts hold well on Tory election hopes

An imminent general election might reasonably be expected to unsettle the gilts market, a sensitive political creature at the best of times.

But the present market is remarkable chiefly for its placidity. Since the date of the election was given at the start of the week, prices have fallen about an eighth of a point in moderate trading terms.

There are two reasons for the lack of excitement. One is that most market operators, including the fickle foreign holders of government stock, expect a Conservative victory. Further, they think that Labour is unlikely to improve its opinion poll showing sufficiently to unnerve the market.

But the irony is that some market analysts expect a tightening of policy if the Government is returned.

They fear that the latest money supply figures – possibly swollen by public sector wage drift – and the inevitable acceleration of inflation later in the year will prompt the authorities either to raise interest rates or to try to soak up the excess liquidity in the system by issuing more paper. Both would be bad for gilt prices.

The second related factor is the diminishing expectations of an interest-rate cut before the election.

The American omens are not good since last week's money supply figures apparently postponed a fall in discount rates.

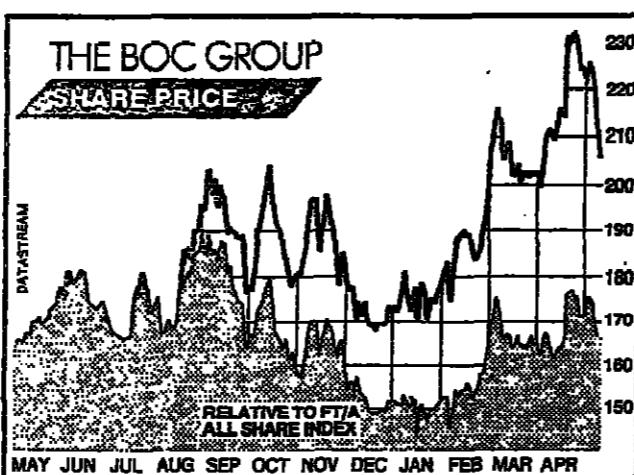
Money market rates have hardened in Britain, six months

money rising from 10 per cent to 10½%.

In the circumstances, some holders of gilts might be tempted to lighten their portfolios over the coming weeks.

**BOC**

**BOC International**  
Half-year to 31.3.83  
Pre-tax profit £36.1m (£46.4m)  
Stated earnings 5.48p (8.99p)  
Dividend 2.73p (2.6p)  
Net interim dividend 2.73p (2.6p)  
Share price 206p down 2p. Yield 4.1%



A 22 per cent fall in the first half pre-tax profits of BOC International to £36.1m was almost exactly what the market had expected. But these company still raised the dividend from 2.6p to 2.73p net and expects to do so again in the second half to improve.

The half-year figures benefited from currency movements worth about £300,000 and the new practice of capitalizing interest during the current bulge in its spending. This was worth about £4m in extra profits.

Against this was a £9.6m fall to £400,000 in realized stock gains – the hazard of falling inflation. If all these factors are stripped out, the decline in profits is reduced to 12 per cent.

The resilience of BOC profits through four years of recession is a credit to its diversification. BOC has acquired businesses in fields such as health care which have carried on growing

losses in welding crept up to £5m during the half year and unlike the carbon and carbide interests, there is little prospect of immediate recovery.

The losses help explain the geographical split in profits. In European health care activities have considerably boosted returns but overseas has felt most of the blow of welding and carbon losses.

The heavy programme of capital spending – about £400m this year including acquisitions – will begin to tail off in the autumn when the two graphite plants in the United States are completed.

And that is when the substantial rise in profits will begin to come through, especially if the economic recovery in the United States does not prove quite as fragile as the pundits think.

**Hawtin**

The results from Hawtin, a small manufacturing group, suggest that the recovery may not be as patchy as some of the larger industrial companies have implied. Group losses have been cut from £125,000 to £75,000 pre-tax, but the trading improvement is greater than it

was. Sharp changes of fortune are natural to mining companies, dependent as they are on commodity price cycles over which they exercise little control.

But Amax, the American

natural resource group, has suffered more than most. Net earnings swung from a record £470m in 1980 to a £390m (£248m) loss last year. In the first quarter of this year the net loss was £49m.

Nevertheless, the company is spreading the message that the tide has turned. Mr Pierre Gousseland, Amax's chairman and president, argued in London yesterday that cash flow had been positive for two successive quarters, that metal prices were picking up, that industrial demand was rising

and inventory rebuilding on the way.

Mr Gousseland was even optimistic about the specialist metal molybdenum. As the world's biggest producer Amax faces an inquiry into its failure to follow up charges of questionable payments by Ashland Oil to government officials of Oman, according to Congressional sources.

At the present molybdenum price of about \$4 a pound, however, these mines are roughly covering their costs and Mr Gousseland suggested that they might reopen next year.

Savage cuts in expenditure – capital outlays are to be reduced again this year – and asset disposals have stabilized the financial position and eased the pressure from the banks.

Amax, however, is in the wrong markets to take early advantage of an economic recovery.

Demand for molybdenum, nickel and tungsten, Amax's most profitable metal business in better times, comes later in the cycle. Like base metals which go into consumer products, these specialist metals are used by process plant and investment goods industries.

Even if the recovery does continue, therefore, Amax will not see the benefits until the fourth quarter at the earliest.

Shareholders who received only a 5 cent dividend in the last quarter of last year should not expect their luck to change quickly.

## Lloyds and Scottish rallies

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

**Lloyds & Scottish**  
Half-year to 31.3.83.  
Pre-tax profit £1.6m (£6.5m)  
Stated earnings 5.15p (3.56p)  
Net interim dividend 1p (1.87p)  
Dividend payable 8.7.83

Lloyds and Scottish, the finance house controlled by Lloyds Bank and in which Royal Bank of Scotland has a large minority stake, staged a partial recovery in profits in the six months to March 31. Profits before tax increased to £10.6m, compared with £6.5m in the very depressed first half of 1981-82.

However, profits were still well below the £12.8m of the first half of 1980-81 and, after

the group had also had to provide for expected losses on

closures and disposals of a subsidiary and this has led to a £3.03m extraordinary debit.

Lloyds and Scottish said that the better performance was due to a more buoyant market and the lower cost of funds.

In January, after announcing a sharp drop in annual profits from £29.2m to £10.7m, Lloyds and Scottish raised £71.3m from shareholders with a rights issue.

The interim dividend has been reduced from 1.87p to 1p. Last year's final dividend was cut by 30 per cent to 3.87p.

On a current cost basis profits were down from £22.8m to £15.2m.

To bring issued capital more in line with capital employed the bank is proposing to use £21.8m of reserves for a scrip issue on the basis of 1p of capital stock for each £2 of capital stock.

On a current cost basis profits were down from £22.8m to £15.2m.

In the first half of the year the bank reported a sharp rise in bad debt provisions but said it expected that the problems in the first half would prove to have been exceptional.

More tourists should help boost the hotels. Sales of property should also bring in about £500,000, similar to last year. Profits of about £11.5m are possible this year

The results include 24 weeks

## Sharp fall at Bank of Ireland

By Our Banking Correspondent

The Bank of Ireland reported a sharp drop in full-year profits from £62.6m to £14.9m before tax in the year to March 31. Earnings per share declined from 82.9p to 66.2p but the group is paying a second interim dividend of 3.5p and additional dividend of 10.5p out of undistributed profits leaving the total for the year unchanged at 22p.

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The results include 24 weeks

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

**Warner Estates Holdings**

Half-year to 31.3.83.  
Pre-tax profit £21.25m, 000.  
Stated earnings 5.79p (4.28p).  
Turnover, £4,402,000 (£3,516,000).  
Net interim dividend, 4p (3.5p).  
Dividend payable July 4

**JSD Computer Group**

Year to 6.1.83.  
Pre-tax loss, £545,480 (£180,789).  
Stated loss, 17.19p (5.19p).  
Turnover, £13.56m (£13.552m).  
Net final dividend, 0.35p (same).  
Dividend payable June 13.

**Porter Chadburn**

Year to 6.1.83.  
Pre-tax loss, £254,480 (£180,789).  
Stated loss, 17.19p (5.19p).  
Turnover, £13.56m (£13.552m).  
Net final dividend, 0.35p (same).  
Dividend payable July 4.

**Hartons Group**

Year 1982.  
Pre-tax profit £287,000 (£37,000).  
Stated earnings 0.71p (0.16p).  
Turnover, £4,897,000 (£4,514,000).  
Net final dividend, 0.175p (nil).  
Dividend payable July 1

**Francis Packer**

Year to 31.12.82.  
Pre-tax profit, £784,000 (£228,000).  
Stated earnings, 2.46p (0.94p).  
Turnover, £22,244,000 (£18,768,000).  
Net final dividend, 0.70p (0.7p).

**Holt Hoyle International**

Year to 26.2.83.  
Pre-tax profit, £2,000,000 (£2,070,000).  
Stated earnings, 1.1p (5.6p).  
Turnover, £23,422,000 (£3,460,000).  
Net final dividend, 4p, mkg 4p (7.5p).  
Dividend payable July 15.

**Kuala Selangor Rubber**

Year to 1982.  
Pre-tax profit £334,000 (£295,000).  
Stated earnings 20.02p (£18.56p).  
Turnover, £749,000 (£567,000).  
Net final dividend 8p, mkg 13.5p.

**Duncors**

Year 1982.  
Pre-tax profit, £404,000 (£271,000).  
Stated earnings, 3.6p (1.8p).  
Turnover, £3,838,000 (£3,244,000).  
Net final dividend, none.

**Minty**

Year to 29.1.83.  
Pre-tax loss, £21,000 (profit £107,000).  
Stated earnings, 3.3p.  
Turnover, £3,422,000 (£3,460,000).  
Net final dividend, 4p, mkg 4p (7.5p).

**Shareholders**

who received only a 5 cent dividend in the last quarter of last year should not expect their luck to change quickly.

## Hotels and canned beer lift Vaux

By Jonathan Clare

**Vaux Breweries**  
Half-year to 19.3.83.  
Pre-tax profit £4.2m (£3.5m).  
Turnover, £48.4m (£42.2m).  
Net interim/dividend 3.025p (2.75p).  
Share price 235p, down 8p

of trading from the London International Hotel against just two weeks last time and 20 weeks profits from Sheffield Refreshment Houses. Finance charges have increased from £257,000 to £510,000.

hotel division which continues to underpin the business.

However, there should be further benefits from the new canning plant

The results include 24 weeks

more tourists should help boost the hotels. Sales of property should also bring in about £500,000, similar to last year. Profits of about £11.5m are possible this year

The results include 24 weeks



## Interim statement

**SKF Group** sales for the first three months of 1983 rose to 4,045 million Swedish kronor (Skrs), 10% up on the corresponding 1982 period. Profit before exchange differences was 103 million kronor (244).

Contributory causes of the profit decline were the costs involved for short time working and the idle-capacity cost through regulating inventories by means of production cuts. Order intake and shipments in both the steel and bearing sectors increased towards the end of the period.

*Comparison tables including the financial year 1982:*

Mkr=million Swedish kronor	January 1 to March 31		Jan 1 to Dec 31	
	1983	1982	Mkr	%
Net sales	4,045	100.0	3,671	100.0
Other operating income	62	22	255	
Operating revenue	4,107		3,693	14.591
Cost of goods sold	2,934	72.5	2,480	67.6
Selling, administrative and R & D expenses	860	21.3	758	20.7
Operating income before depreciation	313	7.7	455	12.4
Scheduled depreciation	124	3.1	120	3.3
Operating income after depreciation	189	4.6	335	9.1
Financial income and expenses – net	-86	2.1	-91	2.5
Income before exchange differences	103	2.5	244	6.6
Earnings per Parent Company share, Skrs	1.80		4.65	12.50
Capital expenditure, Mkr	119		709	
Average number of employees	42,272		49,390	47,138
Group sales by product field*	Mkr	%		

## APPOINTMENTS

## Keey to head Minet Brokers

The chairman of a proposed company, Minet Brokers, will be Mr C. W. Keey, who will in addition continue in his role as deputy chairman and chief executive of Minet Holdings (Pty), South Africa. Mr R. L. Stedman will be the deputy chairman of the new company. Mr Keey and Mr Stedman are both directors of Minet Holdings plc.

Professor Michael S. Scott Morton has been appointed a non-executive board member of CL from June 7.

Mr Clive F. Williams has become managing director of Alexander & Alexander, the new UK broking operation which incorporates the retail divisions of Alexander Howden Insurance Brokers. He has resigned from the London Life Association.

Mr D. Meintzhausen has been re-elected chairman and Mr M. H. McAlpin and Sir John Cucksey have been re-elected deputy chairmen of Royal Insurance.

Mr Graham Leeke has been appointed managing director of the engineering division of Valor. He fills the vacancy created by the departure of Mr Bob Ing.

Mr Lake Meintzhausen has been made a director and chairman of Moorgate Investment Trust.

Mr David Alderson has been appointed manager at National Westminster Bank's Hong Kong branch. He succeeds Mr Peter Phelan who will be taking up a new appointment in Paris on completion of his tour of duty.

Mr John Bridle, Mr J. E. Castelli and Mr Tim Smart have been made directors of William Grant and Sons Distillers.

Mr David Jade has become deputy treasurer of National Westminster Bank's domestic banking division. He succeeds Mr John Leopold who becomes treasurer.

Mr David Hider becomes service director at British Gas headquarters from June 1. He has been director of marketing with South Eastern Gas since 1979.

Mr David Annet has been appointed marketing director of Henry Wigfall & Son. He was previously marketing manager. Mr Thomas Cole, previously marketing director, now assumes the position of commercial director.

Caroline Atkinson examines two countries' attempts to avoid financial collapse

## Mexico and Brazil at precipice

Bankers and international officials are watching anxiously to see if Mexico and Brazil, the world's two biggest borrowers, can make it through the year without tipping into default. Both are still skating close to the edge of bankruptcy and both will probably need more money in the coming months.

Most experts believe that the two countries will avoid financial collapse. But their attempts to do so are already having a drastic effect at home as they cut imports, try to raise exports and squeeze their domestic economies.

As these and other developing countries are pushed by the debt crisis into strict austerity programmes at home, the rest of the world is likely to feel some of the effects. The United States suffered a sharp drop in exports to Mexico last year as bankers stopped wanting to lend and Mexico was unable to go on buying without new loans.

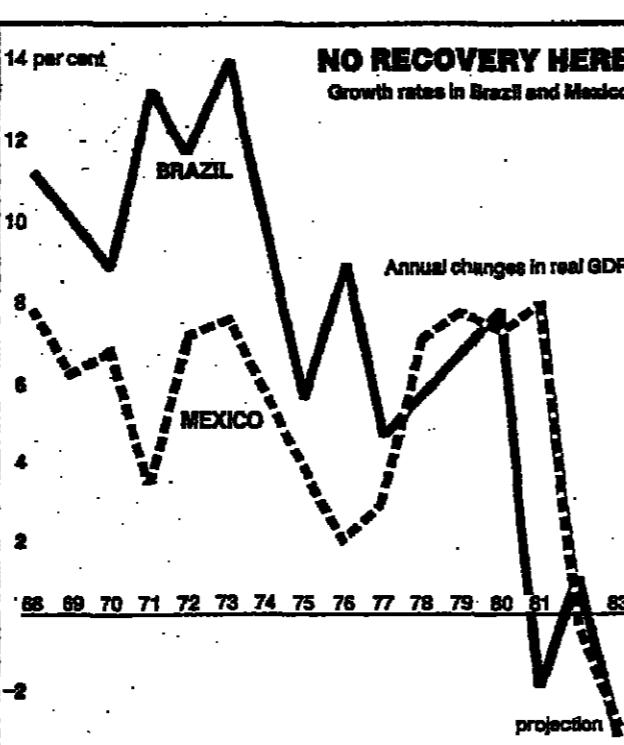
White House officials estimate that a reduction in sales to the Third World, as a result of the debt crisis, could cut US growth by 1 percentage point this year.

The extra unemployment that this will cause is an unwelcome problem for administration officials. But it pales beside the cost for the borrowing countries themselves of trying to restore their financial responsibility.

Jobless figures for developing countries such as Mexico and Brazil are a poor guide, even when they are available, to what, in industrialised countries, is known as "unemployment". In Brazil there is no unemployment benefit and in Mexico almost none, so that few people can afford not to work altogether.

In both countries, a factory worker made redundant is likely to search for some marginal employment, such as selling lottery tickets, rather than stay without a job at all. Many try to go back to the land. But there are now few real job opportunities in the rural areas either, and poverty is rife there.

In both Mexico and Brazil, there has to be a steady increase in the number of jobs merely to absorb the rapidly growing labour force. Instead, the number of industrial jobs has been shrinking. In São Paulo, which accounts for more than 40 per cent of total industrial output in Brazil, manufacturing



unwilling government of Señor José López Portillo to give up its dream of rapid growth and development. Once foreign bankers stopped wanting to lend to Mexico last year, growth slumped. Instead of the 8 per cent annual rate of growth aimed at by Señor López Portillo, the economy stopped expanding altogether. Private investment plunged by 15 per cent.

Mexican officials want the Americans to make it easier for them to sell their exports in the US. But although US officials are constantly aware that hard times across the border are likely to swell the numbers of unwanted illegal immigrants into the US, they are also more sensitive to the demands of their own workers for protection.

Private consumption has held up surprisingly well, but as the recession continues, and government subsidies are lifted on a wide range of products, from tortillas to petrol, this is unlikely to last.

Mexican officials are constantly aware that hard times across the border are likely to swell the numbers of unwanted illegal immigrants into the US, they are also more sensitive to the demands of their own workers for protection.

The IMF asked for a near halving of the budget deficit in relation to gross domestic product this year - from 16.5 per cent in 1982 to 8.5 per cent and for a further reduction in 1984.

On the bright side, the IMF has told commercial bankers that Mexico is making good progress in meeting its policy targets. But to a large extent this

success, particularly in turning the trade deficit into a small surplus last year, is simply a mirror of how weak the economy is.

The deep recession and the unwillingness of private industry to invest have cut imports dramatically and weakened the demand for foreign exchange.

The new government of Señor Miguel de la Madrid which took office in December says that it is determined to hold to the IMF-agreed programme. But ministers recently warned a high level delegation of US officials in Mexico City, including Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, that the social and political costs of reining in the economy could be considerable.

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This will not be nearly

enough, however, to offset the effect on growth of the drying-up of the foreign credit. Brazil built up its economy on oil price increases of 1973 and 1979. Oil imports account for about half of the country's total import bill so that, unlike Mexico, Brazil has been helped by the recent decline in prices.

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## FOOTBALL

# Ferguson's clan show world the Real McCoy

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Alfredo di Stefano, the incomparable leader of an incomparable Real Madrid in the fabled fifties, steered his men to the Ullevi Stadium in Gothenburg on a rain-ravaged Wednesday night and, in an arena whose rigging curves with the grace of a mighty ocean wave, saw his flagship slowly submerge - scuttled by the pocket battleship Aberdeen.

In deservedly winning the European Cup-Winners' Cup the northern Scots inscribed their name indelibly in Scottish football annals. Only the old dreadnoughts, Celtic and Rangers, had triumphed on the Continent before. With Alex Ferguson at their helm (family motto: "Forget yesterday, tomorrow we'll conquer the world") Aberdeen can look forward to writing a few more radiant pages. There is already a roll of honour that will not have escaped the eye of the Scotland manager, Jock Stein, who was in Wednesday's soaked audience.

Stein has recognized the ability of five of the Ferguson clan so far. Four of them, if anything, exceeded expectations. The fifth, with a crucial role to play, Samllana's ferocious volley near the end. Mervyn, the captain and epitome of composure; Strachan, always a danger; and Weir, the fleet-footed winger - all played influential parts.

The other, McLeish, did so for a different reason. With an ill-advised back pass and a moment's hesitation, he allowed Santillana to produce Real's only genuine threat. The first terror let go to Juninho equalizing for the Spaniards and the second, but for McLeish, would have been as costly.

Stein has selected five of Aberdeen's youngsters in Scotland's under-21 side and the four who played strengthened their senior claims as well. None more so than

Black, who "heads better than Yossi Hughes", one banner. He scored and might have added another with the opening seven minutes and went on the outmanoeuvre experienced international defenders as though they were aquaplaning on the watery surface.

Hewitt took the most dramatic role and completed a remarkable personal record as a substitute. He did not start in any of Aberdeen's 11 ties yet finished with five goals, second only to McGhee, and they included the winner in both the quarter-final against Bayern Munich and the final. His colleagues are thinking of giving him the sobriquet "Roy".

Stielike, in contrast, continued a miserable run since 1977 he has appeared in four finals, with Borussia Mönchengladbach, Real and West Germany, and walked away with four losers' medals. A vivid picture of defeat, he left the pitch behind his Spanish colleagues, no doubt pondering on his future.

Yesterdays Stielike, who also cast doubts on the efficiency of Real's doctors that treated his thigh injury, was involved in discussions about his contract. He wants to be extended for four years and the club have offered him that. Ferguson admitted that Stielike "caused us some problems until he tied in the last half."

Otherwise, there was once again a Real disappointment for which Aberdeen should take most but not all the credit. To compare their recent teams, including the one that was destroyed by Kegan and Hamburg in the European Cup semi-final two years ago, with the days of di Stefano is as relevant as judging the present Hungarians with

the old Magyars. They are similar only in name.

Real's chance of competing in next season's European Cup has gone, but they could yet qualify for the Cup-Winners' Cup. Even if Aberdeen fail to become champions and to retain the Scottish Cup in eight days, they are assured of entering next year's competition as the holders. No one, curiously enough, has yet succeeded in defending it.

Should Aberdeen reach the final again Gothenburg will be eager to stage it. The Swedes were unanimous in their praise of Aberdeen's supporters, some of whom travelled in fishing boats and slept next to the stadium walls in cardboard boxes. Niels Klinthem, the police commander, said: "There were no problems. We were pleased to have them here."

Dick Donald, Aberdeen's chairman, was told by Uefa's observers that "they were a credit to the game". Although five were arrested for being "so drunk as to be incapable of looking after themselves", they set an example that Englishmen should follow. Sadly, the excitement of the first goals proved too much for one 23-year-old, who collapsed and died.

Aberdeen's supporters were boisterous - that is indefensible - and they kept many a local inhabitant awake until "the wee small hours". Wednesday night, but they did so with humour. "Never mind the subsistence," Aberdeen - the Red Army in "Red" - another banner, proclaimed. The Scottish Armatocards and saw their heroes conquer proudly and peacefully. All deserve congratulations.

## Foster takes the FA to court

Steve Foster, the captain of Brighton and Hove Albion, is to appeal to a High Court judge against his suspension by the Football Association. At the moment he is banned from playing in the FA Cup Final against Manchester United on May 21.

High Court judge Mr Justice Viner, sitting in London, yesterday gave 24-year-old Foster leave to serve the proceedings on the FA for a hearing next Monday. This followed confirmation by the FA that Brighton's appeal against Foster's suspension had been rejected.

Foster's counsel, Mr Daniel Serota, had told the judge that the matter was of considerable urgency. Foster is claiming that his suspension is contrary to FA rules. "Neither he nor his club has been permitted to make any representations, although the rule seems to permit an oral hearing in case of alleged misconduct," his counsel said.

The Football Association, not represented in court yesterday, will now have the opportunity to put their case at the full hearing on Monday.

Foster, an England player, was cautioned for dissenting during the match with Notts County two weeks ago. This offence gave him an accumulated 31 penalty points which led to a two-match ban being imposed on him.

After the FA's formal rejection of Brighton's appeal, a spokesman said: "An approach was made, but was rejected. Foster cannot play in the Cup Final." He added that there had been no personal hearings on cautions or sending off for eight years.

## England in tough group

England's youngsters will lay the foundations for a bright future of attacking football when they launch their assault on the European youth championships tonight.

Although England are in tough first round group and have lost several key players, their preparations have concentrated on a positive approach.

The loss of Robson (Arsenal) and Thompson (Coventry City), through injury, and Newcastle United's refusal to release McDonald, have hampered the coach, Graham Taylor.

England take on Spain at Stoke in their opening match. Scotland, the holders, will provide formidable opposition at Birmingham on Sunday before England meet Russia at Wembley on Tuesday.

**WALES KEEP ENGLAND**

Mike England, the Wales manager has accepted a new three-year contract. The Welsh Council agreed to retain England and give him the authority to sign him up for the 1986 World Cup finals. They just missed qualification for last year's finals in Spain.

The Luton defender, Money, is under treatment for a bruised foot,

## Just the ticket

England's supporters were given a chance yesterday to buy tickets for next month's biennial Wembley battle against Scotland.

But Scottish followers thinking of applying for the FA's ticket leaflets need not bother - unless they post their applications from addresses south of the border.

The Scots have already snatched up the 15,000 allocation and the FA have made it clear they do not want them to buy any more. A limited number of tickets for the match have been made available to the general public, an FA spokesman said. "They are available from the Wembley box office, but any application with a Scottish postcode will not be considered."

Tickets for the "auld enemy" encounter are normally snapped up by county associations, but the switch to a midweek date - Wednesday June 1 - could mean Wembley operating below full capacity.

The Scots were officially banned from the last Wembley meeting, but thousands still managed to buy tickets.

## Stein and Moss wait

The injured Luton players, Brian Stein and David Moss, could be thrust into tomorrow's crucial relegation match at Maine Road against Manchester City. Their manager, David Pleat, is considering calling on the two forwards who were originally ruled out for the season.

Stein, the leading scorer, has missed half the season with a knee injury but is ready to make the survival call. It would be his first appearance for three months and Pleat admitted: "I would be a bit of a gamble to bring Brian in." But Pleat, whose side must win at Maine Road to stay up, added: "Every player on our books is keen to play in this game and I'll take more time to decide on team selection."

Moss, a winger, missed Monday's defeat by Manchester United because of a rib-muscle injury. He says: "At the start of the week I was told I had no chance of playing at City, but I'm not taking that verdict without a fight. I'm doing everything I can to try to get fit because I want to play at Maine Road."

The Luton defender, Money, is under treatment for a bruised foot,

## Leamington protest against grounds for refusal

By Paul Newman

AP Leamington have appealed against the Alliance Premier League's decision to refuse their application for membership. Leamington won the Southern League championship last week, but Kidderminster Harriers, the runners-up, have been promoted to the Alliance, who say that Leamington's ground is not up to the required standards.

The support of the Southern League will be required if Leamington are to proceed with their appeal, which would be heard by the joint liaison committee representing the Alliance, Southern, Northern Premier and Isthmian Leagues. The Southern League's management committee met yesterday to discuss the case, but will not announce their findings until tomorrow, by when both clubs will have learned of their decision.

Leamington, who were relegated to the Southern League at the end of last season, were found members of the Alliance four years ago and retain the right to apply for admission to their grounds. They also state they have since carried out several improvements. The Alliance say that their club's original ground gradings were carried out by the Football League and that the recent inspection of Leamington's facilities was the first made by their own officials, who decided that the main stand did not meet requirements.

Gateshead, the Northern Premier League champions, have been admitted to the Alliance, but none of the leading Isthmian League clubs want to fill the third available promotion place. Only the bottom two Alliancians, Stalybridge Rangers and Barrow, are therefore relegated, both to the Northern Premier.

Tamworth and Netherfield have

left the Northern Premier voluntarily to join the Southern and Northwest Counties leagues respectively. Rhyd, runners-up in the Northwest Counties, fill the remaining vacant place in the Northern Premier. Buxton, the champion, did not apply, and the only application from the Northern Counties East League, the Northern Premier's other intended "feeder", was from Spalding United, who will finish outside the top three. The Northern Premier have said they will consider only clubs in the first three places.

● Kettering Town's future in the Alliance League appears secure. Doubts have been raised about their suitability as members after the way in which a new company took over the financially troubled club last year. The Alliance's management committee, however, now say they

## TENNIS

## Taroczy is smarter than Lendl

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Hamburg

Ivan Lendl, who had been seeded with the men's singles in the German championships, was beaten 6-2, 4-6, 6-1 by Balazs Taroczy here yesterday. When Taroczy was 4-3 up in the second set, the match was interrupted by rain for four hours and 22 minutes. Then Lendl won the second set at the cost of only two more points, but he was never in the match again.

Taroczy won his first three matches with Lendl, then a teenager, but took only one set from their next eight matches and, for all his skill and experience, was not favoured to win yesterday. But the affable Hungarian was sharper than Lendl, and more consistent too. As is always the case when there is not much depth of confidence in him, Lendl missed too many first service and forehand errors. He did himself justice at the beginning and end of the second set, and

Mats Wilander, aged 18, but already the reigning monarch of clay-court tennis, has won at least £1,926 by playing five sets to reach the last eight. He had a bye in the first round and then beat Manuel Orantes and Claudio Panatta. Yesterday was a pleasing contrast between the rough-hewn methods of the inscrutable Swede and the flowing elegance of Panatta, whose nature insists that life should be lived - and tennis played - with an Italian respect for beauty in all its forms. Wilander won 6-2, 6-2.

This tournament has provided another example of the way in which justice is too often sacrificed to expediency in men's tennis these days. The singles draw was restricted to 56 and the eight byes were granted to the leading seeds in other words, they were protected not only from each other, but, for the most part, from everyone else.

This is a new system. Most of the players are angry about it, and have reason to be. It has been introduced to placate a few leading players, their business managers, and some misguided tournament directors.

The system elicited some sharp comment yesterday from Ray Moore, the former minority of one on the Men's International Panel, and Tommaso Cicali, the Italian Davis Cup captain. Both men are

asleep in men's international tennis. It's like throwing a dog a bone," he said. "They are kow-towing to the demands of some of the top players. I voted strenuously against having byes. It's like having a horse race in which some start in front of the others. If that was a question of giving byes to guys who reached the semi-final the week before, I would still be against it, but it would be tolerated."

## Bates raises the computer's pulse

By Richard Eaton

his letting Ball off the hook. Bates attributes his new mental strength to his trip with Britain's junior Davis Cup squad on the satellite circuit earlier in the year to Brazil, which left him with a realistic ambition to play his first senior Davis Cup match. Come September, he could be a front runner for a singles place.

Bates' other quarter-finalists Nick Brown, and Jonathan Smith, both lost, and Smith became one of five more players to receive warnings, bringing the tournament's total to 14. Another of those warned was Scott Lipton, a 23-year-old Californian whose win over fellow American, Bruce Forsworth, now means that both top seeds are out.

Lipton once lost to Forsworth in a

collegiate match and was determined to win, but it was a pity that this determination should cause him to let slip the four-letter word that earned him his 270 fine.

The others to be warned were Judith Warrington, of the Netherlands, Tina Scheur-Larsen, of Denmark, and the British junior hard-court champion Shelley Waller, whose 6-1, 7-6 loss to Brasher meant that both Holders are out.

**MEN'S SINGLES:** Quarter-finalist J Bates vs H Ball (6-2, 6-2, 6-2). A Verster (RSA) vs J Smith (7-5, 6-1, 6-2). S. Lipton (USA) vs N Brown (7-6, 7-5). WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-finalist J Warrington (NED) vs T Scheur-Larsen (DEN) 6-4, 6-2. D. James (GBR) vs R Bray 6-0, 6-2. K Brasher (GBR) vs S. Lipton (USA) 6-4, 6-2. M. Smith (GBR) vs A Brown (GBR) 6-2, 6-4.

**UTTOXETER EVENING RACING**

## IN BRIEF

## No bout for Graham

The South African promoter Rodney Berman said yesterday in Johannesburg that proposals for a bout in Durban between the British and Commonwealth light-middleweight champion Herol Graham, of Sheffield, and the former world champion, Wilfred Benitez, of Puerto Rico had failed.

It was agreed that after raising £100,000 for charity, Graham and Benitez would not meet again until 1985.

● Peter Feenan, the former manager of Durham City (Northern League), has been appointed manager of Bradford United (Wearside League) in succession to Bob Morton.

**BASEBALL**

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 7; California Angels 6; Detroit Tigers 5; Texas 4; Seattle Mariners 2; Cleveland Indians 1; San Diego Padres 1; Chicago White Sox 1; New York Yankees 1; Toronto Blue Jays 3; New York Mets 2; Atlanta Braves 2; Cincinnati Reds 2; Philadelphia Phillies 2; New York Mets 3; Houston Astros 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 8; Atlanta Braves 7; Cincinnati Reds 2; Philadelphia Phillies 2; New York Mets 3; Houston Astros 2.

**BASKETBALL**

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Conference Final: Sacramento Kings 107, Los Angeles Lakers 101.

CHAMPIONSHIP: Charlotte Hornets 101, Los Angeles Lakers 98.

CONFERENCE DIVISIONS: Western Division: Denver Nuggets 107, Portland Trail Blazers 101.

Eastern Division: Boston Celtics 107, Milwaukee Bucks 101.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP: Boston Celtics 107, Milwaukee Bucks 101.

CONFERENCE FINALS: Boston Celtics 107, Milwaukee Bucks 101.

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RACING: A 33-1 SURPRISE IN THE YORKSHIRE CUP

## Rare Roberta to frank the Guineas form

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Today's meeting at Newbury has been sponsored in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child. With £10,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes could shed some much-needed light on the Oaks.

With the exception of Rare Roberta, all the runners are still engaged in the Epsom filies' classic, but on this occasion it could be the odd one out who triumphs. If she does, she will draw attention to Royal Heroine's Epsom chance, which can only have been increased following the announcement yesterday that Jolly Bay is coughing and will not be able to run in the Lope Stakes at Goodwood next Thursday.

When she finished fifth in the 1,000 Guineas Rare Roberta was only about a length behind Royal Heroine. Every bit as persistent, as far as today's race is concerned, she was five lengths in front of Ski Sailing, one of her rivals now. The 5lb that Ski Sailing gets from Rare Roberta should help to bridge that gap, but it may not be sufficient, especially as Rare Roberta has shown a marked liking for soft ground. And soft it will be after yet more rain in the area early yesterday morning.

In the prevailing conditions a weight allowance of any substance can be a crucial factor so both Sun Princess and Zeeza must come into the reckoning. Sun Princess was runner-up to Khairpour at Newmarket last year, and at the end of last month, clash again in the Thurlow Handicap there this afternoon, when the weights will still favour old Pop's Joy marginally in spite of being penalized.

El Mansour is another possible winner there whose task has been made slightly more difficult by a penalty resulting from a recent win. However, it may be worth the risk because that victory under 9st 10lb at Salisbury clearly showed that he has recaptured his zest of two seasons ago which enabled him to win the Newham Stakes at the big meeting at Goodwood in July.

Finally, on a totally different subject, the champion National Hunt trainer Michael Dickinson reported that Silver Buck, the winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup last year, and the winner of more prize money than any other jumper ever trained in Great Britain, is not to be retrained after all.

It was said that he might be pensioned off in the heat of the moment after his somewhat lacklustre performance in this year's Gold Cup. But subsequent tests revealed the reason for that tame display. He had bruised a pedal bone. With rest and time Silver Buck is now 100 per cent sound again and Dickinson says that we can expect to see him back in the thick of the fray again in the autumn.

### Beverley off

TODAY'S Beverley meeting has been cancelled because of waterlogging. There will be a further inspection at 1pm today to see if tomorrow's card can go ahead, but this might be brought forward if heavy rain persists.

Today's Taunton meeting was called off yesterday because of a waterlogged course.

Willie Carson has been booked by John Dunlop to ride High Hawk in the Italian Oaks at Miln on Sunday. Carson will also ride Dunlop's City and Suburban winner Cannon King in the Previe Ambrosiano on the same day. Water Swinburn rides the Italian-trained Retrouvise in the Milan Classic.

Newmarket trainer Jeremy Shattock said that his Craven Stakes, winner, and 2,000 guineas third, Muscatine, will not run in the Derby. "Muscatine runs in the Diamond Stakes at Epsom, and, or the Prince of Wales, Stakes at Royal Ascot before he tackles the Eclipse Stakes."

Mick O'Toole's American-owned Old Observatory, an eight-length winner over one mile two furlongs on heavy ground at Navan, will be sent to Epsom for the Derby, at Newmarket but Ballard

### Newbury

Draw: No advantage.

Total double: 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.

[Television (BBC) 2.30, 3.0, and 4.0 races.]

2.00 CHARITY DAY STAKES (2-y-o selling: 22,666; 5ft (13 runners))

101 ARROW HEAD (Mrs W M Wusson) 6-11 P D'Arcy 8  
102 CASSIAR KID (T Tobin) S McNeish 8-11  
103 JACK IN THE BOX (P Goss) R Fox 8  
104 MUSCATINE (Mrs C McNeish) R Akhurst 8-11  
105 MI LAST FLING (Mrs C Patten) B 8-11 D McKeown 8-11  
106 SURFING ERA (D Giddens) M Renshaw 8-11 P Wilson 11  
107 TURBINE (Mrs C Patten) B 8-11 A Murray 11  
108 CHIMERA (D Currie) M Hinckshead 8-11  
109 FLEETING SHADOW (Mrs M Ishenwood) M Hinckshead 8-11  
110 HAZELWOOD (Mrs C Patten) B 8-11 J Reid 12  
111 MUSICAL LOVE (D Currie) B 8-11 B Raymond 8-11  
112 RUMBLE (D Currie) B 8-11 W Carson 8-11  
113 SHAMROCK (Mrs G Smith) S Smyth 8-11  
114 2 Pante Jane, 3 Tender Seeler, 7-2 Jack Gagger, 5 M Last Fling, 5 Musical Love, 15 others.

2.30 GOLDEN EAGLE HANDICAP (3yo: 22,991; 6f (6))

201 KING OF GREATNESS (Descent Int. Lady) Dunlop 9-7 W Carson 5  
202 GALLANT WIT (Mrs C Patten) 8-10 R Fox 8  
203 HARBOUR BRIDGE (Mrs J Kerschoff) W Whiteman 7-13 (6) B Rouse 3  
204 RIDE TAVI (P Kellaway) 8-10 R Fox 8  
205 2-12 TRIPLE JUMPS (Mrs A Lamp) J Henson 7-7 A McLean 5-2  
206 60-612 MSSB ZHRAVOC (J Swan) N Callaghan 7-7  
207 RIDE TAVI, 4 Triple Jump, 5 Gale Wit, 6 Harbour Bridge, 8 Miss Zhingo, 10 Moon River, 18 Ring of Greeness, 20 Silena Pod.

3.00 SIR CHARLES CLORE STAKES (3yo: Selling: £8,286; 1m 2f) (7)

303 KEY TO THE MINSTREL (E Keay) M Stoute 8-12 P Waldron 8  
304 OCTAVIA GIRL (Mrs C Patten) 8-11 B Rouse 7  
305 2-12 SWANSON (Mrs C Patten) B 8-12 T Cuthill 7  
306 3-10 SUE-LIL (C Shattock) P Kellaway 8-12 E Hinde 11  
307 SKY SAILING (P Berrington) 8-11 B Rouse 7  
308 RED FROG (P Berrington) 8-11 W Carson 8-11  
309 ZEEZA (A Drapier) J Dunlop 8-11 B Raymond 8-11  
310 1-14 Rare Roberta, 3 Sil Selling, 7-2 Jack Gagger, 5 Key To The Minstrel, 8 Octavia Girl, 15 others, 10 Zeeza.

3.30 ULTRAMAR HANDICAP (3yo: 24,454; 7f 6yds) (11)

405 044120-1 BAMA PRATIS (East Commiss) G 8-11 P Waldron 7  
406 044121-2 GUNAH (Mrs A McNeish) Thomson Jones 8-11 R Hills 8-11  
407 044122-3 BOTH ENDS BURNING (R Czerny) H Clegg 9-5 W Newson 10  
408 044123-4 JIMMIE (KCD) (G Studdert) R Hancock 9-4  
409 044124-5 HARD DREDGER (E McLe) G Wrage 8-11 P Eddy 12  
410 044125-6 UNDER THE HAMMER (L Ferring) D Arthurs 8-11 T Cullen 8-11  
411 044126-7 RIVER ROLLER (P Wilson) 8-11 R Hines 14  
412 044127-8 AVENGER (P Cleary) C Wicksen 7-13 J McLean 7-11  
413 044128-9 THUNDERZ (H Al-Maknoon) C Bentelis 7-13 J McLean 7-11  
414 044129-0 3 Sil Selling, 5 Gale Wit, 7 Both Ends Burning, 8 Timash, 12 others, 3 Zeeza, 4 Hard Kingdom, 5 Galli Island, 6 Rama Pratip, 7 Both Ends Burning, 8 Timash, 12 others, 14 Never So Bold, 20 others.

4.00 PEMBROKE POOLS STAKES (3yo: £2,550; 6f (25))

502 0-21 CONRAD NELTON (Ses Almadi) H Clegg 9-4 J Piggott 18  
503 0-22 SPARSH (R Richmond-Wesson) H Boddie 9-4 G Baxter 18  
504 0-23 VINO ROSSO (J. H. Candy) 9-4 P Eddy 12  
505 0-24 LYMPHATIC (P. J. Abbott) 9-4 P Eddy 12  
506 0-25 2-12 SWANSON (Mrs C Patten) 8-11 M Hines 14  
507 0-26 PLANT (P Brundell) C Horgan 8-11  
508 0-27 2-12 BALLAD ISLAND (P Wilson) 8-11 R Hines 14  
509 0-28 2-12 ROSE (P Wilson) 8-11 R Hines 14  
510 0-29 2-12 SWINGIN REBEL (GCD) (Mrs V Dury) M Vigors 8-11 J O'Leary 4  
511 0-30 2-12 3 Sil Selling, 5 Gale Wit, 7 Both Ends Burning, 8 Timash, 12 others, 14 Never So Bold, 20 others.

5.00 MAY STAKES (2yo: 22,550; 5f (8))

606 0-21 DINANT (Mrs C Patten) 8-11 J Piggott 8  
607 0-22 2-12 GUNAH (Mrs A McNeish) 8-11 P Waldron 8  
608 0-23 LEONIE (Mrs C Patten) 8-11 B Rouse 7  
609 0-24 FRIENDLY LASS (P Berrington) P Mitchell 8-11 B Rouse 7  
610 0-25 LEW HEATH LADY (J. Stacey) J Bostock 8-11 R Hines 14  
611 0-26 PALACE ON LEAVES (P. Sargent) G Hunter 8-11 M Hines 14  
612 0-27 PASSING TRAGEDY (Mrs Sargent) G Hunter 8-11 M Hines 14  
613 0-28 2-12 Covered Hilt, 3 Lympathic, 5 Balaclava, 10 Sharpie, 12 Zeeza, 14 others.

6.00 MAY STAKES (2yo: 22,550; 5f (8))

608 0-21 DINANT (Mrs C Patten) 8-11 J Piggott 8  
609 0-22 2-12 GUNAH (Mrs A McNeish) 8-11 P Waldron 8  
610 0-23 LEONIE (Mrs C Patten) 8-11 B Rouse 7  
611 0-24 FRIENDLY LASS (P Berrington) P Mitchell 8-11 B Rouse 7  
612 0-25 SATURNIAN (Lady Chelten) W Hens 8-11 R Hines 14  
613 0-26 SON OF KANDY (J. Stacey) D Ewbank 8-11 M Hines 14  
614 0-27 2-12 3 Sil Selling, 5 Gale Wit, 7 Both Ends Burning, 8 Timash, 12 others, 14 Never So Bold, 20 others.

## Ride steals march on Line Slinger

By Michael Seely

Edward Hide's bold and enterprising tactics stole the Yorkshire Cup for Bill Elsey and the Home County yesterday. Khairpour would probably have won instead of finishing second if the Aga Khan's four-year-old had not swerved across the course a furlong and a half from home. But by stealing a priceless four lengths advantage approaching the straight Hide and Line Slinger still gained the day. Horses find it hard to quicken in heavy ground and no one is more aware of the fact than this experienced jockey whose skill has already won him six classic races.

King of Clubs, runner-up to Precious at Newmarket last Saturday, is still in the Epsom Cup in which she finished on the heels of the placed horses looks marginally better. She is added to the sweepstakes, the Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes could shed some much-needed light on the Oaks.

Today's meeting at Newbury has been sponsored in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child. With £10,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Sir Charles Clore Memorial Stakes could shed some much-needed light on the Oaks.

With the exception of Rare Roberta, all the runners are still engaged in the Epsom filies' classic, but on this occasion it could be the odd one out who triumphs. If she does, she will draw attention to Royal Heroine's Epsom chance, which can only have been increased following the announcement yesterday that Jolly Bay is coughing and will not be able to run in the Lope Stakes at Goodwood next Thursday.

When she finished fifth in the 1,000 Guineas Rare Roberta was only about a length behind Royal Heroine. Every bit as persistent, as far as today's race is concerned, she was five lengths in front of Ski Sailing, one of her rivals now. The 5lb that Ski Sailing gets from Rare Roberta should help to bridge that gap, but it may not be sufficient, especially as Rare Roberta has shown a marked liking for soft ground. And soft it will be after yet more rain in the area early yesterday morning.

In the prevailing conditions a weight allowance of any substance can be a crucial factor so both Sun Princess and Zeeza must come into the reckoning. Sun Princess was runner-up to Khairpour at Newmarket last year, and at the end of last month, clash again in the Thurlow Handicap there this afternoon, when the weights will still favour old Pop's Joy marginally in spite of being penalized.

El Mansour is another possible winner there whose task has been made slightly more difficult by a penalty resulting from a recent win. However, it may be worth the risk because that victory under 9st 10lb at Salisbury clearly showed that he has recaptured his zest of two seasons ago which enabled him to win the Newham Stakes at the big meeting at Goodwood in July.

Finally, on a totally different subject, the champion National Hunt trainer Michael Dickinson reported that Silver Buck, the winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup last year, and the winner of more prize money than any other jumper ever trained in Great Britain, is not to be retrained after all.

It was said that he might be pensioned off in the heat of the moment after his somewhat lacklustre performance in this year's Gold Cup. But subsequent tests revealed the reason for that tame display. He had bruised a pedal bone. With rest and time Silver Buck is now 100 per cent sound again and Dickinson says that we can expect to see him back in the thick of the fray again in the autumn.

The other pattern race, the Duke of York, was a vintage piece of riding by the impeccable Lee Piggott. Vaigly Stayer, in the running and asked to quicken to go clear below the distance appeared to have her race won, but once again this consistent filly was destined to be the bridesmaid and not the bride. Piggott suddenly conjured a late run from the hard ridden Vorvados who made up three lengths in under a furlong to win an exciting race by half a length.

Prince Spy, the 2f favourite, was beaten early on but stayed on to finish third two lengths further back. Vorvados always seems to find another gear. Sometimes I think she's got five, sometimes I think she's got six," said Michael Hayes, the winning trainer. Vorvados will now be bidding for top sprint honours at Royal Ascot where he is entered for both the King's Stand and Cork and Orrery Stakes. It looked as though Winter had won, but again his odds were 10-1.

It only remains to congratulate John Sanderson, the imaginative and hard-working chief of the course at York, and his staff who have done so well to stage a magnificent three days racing under difficult conditions.



Line Slinger holds Khairpour's challenge in the Yorkshire Cup

Star but it made no difference to the result. "Vaigly Star was having her first race of the season and I didn't want to be too hard on her in the desperate ground. She would not have beaten the winner."

On Tuesday So True had played a hand tribute to the form of the Epsom Cup when finishing second to Give Thanks in the Musidora Stakes. And yesterday Larionov had finished third to True at Sandown, further underlined the merit of this competitive handicap when storming home by five lengths in the Northwest Holt Trophy.

John Winter trained the winner for Mrs Peter Rossdale and Don Prentiss Double Finesse, the dam of Larionov, was also trained by Winter as was his sire Balidair. "Larionov won by a nose," said Winter. Double Finesse was so well carried by her foal that we decided to run her," he said.

The former champion jump jockey said: "John was a very good friend, an absolute gentleman, and knew a lot about horses. He was a quiet man but was well-known and respected by everybody connected with racing in the north. He will be sadly missed."

The funeral will be at Thursby village church, near Carlisle, at 1pm, today.

He is, he says, so incapable of reading slopes here (much less golf) that away from his home he has never had a hole tested. The orthopaedic specialists satisfied, Johnstone was driven to other means and three successive failures on one green last week, the 10th at La Boule in the French Open, to drive him into a Parisian hardware store.

It was not away from golf that he had been taken ill, however. Johnstone, like his son, had been playing golf with his father. But scores of 65 and 67, when they are not playing well, confirm their towering stature in the game, in Europe at least.

## Johnstone builds a platform with a spirit-level

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Tony Johnstone, an amiable Zimbabwean called in an unusual instrument in pursuit of golf excellence, a spirit-level picked up in Paris for 25 francs last week. Its influence was such (we must assume) that he was able to score 64, six under par, at Wilmot in the first day of the Martin tournament to share the lead with José María Cañizares, of Spain. Sandy Lyle lies a stroke behind, followed by Neil Coles on 66 and by Nick Faldo, Nick Job, Manuel Calero and Ian Mosey on 67.

It might have been thought that Johnstone was more in need of a spirit medium than a spirit-level in his quest for golf excellence, but when addressing a golf ball, he has addressed himself more to the problems he has on European greens.

He is, he says, so incapable of reading slopes here (much less golf) that away from his home he has never had a hole tested. The orthopaedic specialists satisfied, Johnstone was driven to other means and three successive failures on one green last week, the 10th at La Boule in the French Open, to drive him into a Parisian hardware store.

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First round leaders 64: T Johnstone (Zimb); M Cañizares (Sp); 65: S Lyle.

66: N Faldo; M Calero (Sp); N Job; I Mosey; D Smyth; S McNeish; B Watson; D Goodman (Us); K Waters; E Lane.

67: I Cañizares (Sp); J. Hernanz; D Sheppard; D Thompson; D McNeish; G Bond (Irl); G Morris (Irl); G Moore (Irl); G Torrance; J Anderson (Sp); G Steckman (Us); M McLean.

70: S Grimes; E Pollard; R Turner; G Brand; G Darcy; M Fox; J Anderson (Can); E Murray; P Tontzavani (Us).

Right Dancer, Louise Moillon is also bound for Royal Ascot where her target will be the Queen Mary Stakes.

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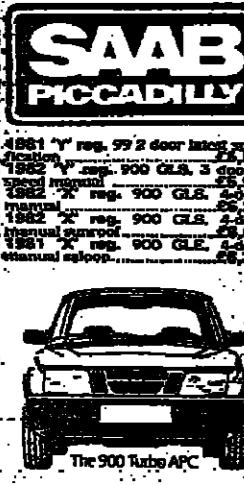
John Dixon, the Cumbrian permit holder and Carlisle steward, has died after long illness. Dixon had public functions between farming



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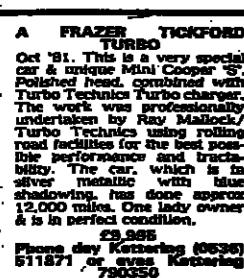
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His donation is an everlasting  
tribute, which shall not cease away,  
and his Kingdom that shall not  
be destroyed.

Dated 7.1.83

### BIRTHS

BIRD - On May 12th to Emma and  
Nick's daughter, Anna Clare.

CHARLTON - On 11th May at  
The Royal Free Hospital, London NW3  
DIXEY - On 11th May at James' James  
and daughter, Antonia Chaffin.

ELLIOT - On 11th May at 27 Verbeck  
Street, London SW1, Ronald Elliot and  
Gordon, a son Julian, a  
wife, Diane, and daughter, Helen.

EVANS - On 11th May to Susan (nee  
Davies) and Alan (son of Michael and  
Helen), a sister, Helen.

FERRANTE - On 9th May to Anne (neé  
Carr) and Albert, a daughter, Alice.

FINCH - To Carole and Chuck  
a son, Michael, on May 9th.

FRASER-MACKENZIE - On 8th May  
to Richard Alexander Fraser, a brother  
for Richard.

GILBERT - On 9th May to Charlotte  
and Carr, a son, Robert, a son.

LEESON - On 10th May 1983 to  
Peter and Tony, a son Edward and  
a daughter, Sophie.

KNIGHT - On 11th May at University  
College Hospital to Sarah (nee Bolton)  
and David, a son, Christopher, a  
daughter, Catherine.

LAURIE - On May 11th to Jeanne (nee  
Laurie) and Michael, a daughter, Sophie.

LAWRENCE - On 11th May to Susan (nee  
Hawthorn) and Alan (son of Michael and  
Helen), a sister, Helen.

LOPES - On 11th May to Diane (nee  
Breslow) and Richard, a daughter,  
Matthew, both very well.

MAGNI - On 11th May in the London  
Hospital to Elizabeth, a son, Charles.

OBRIEN - On May 8th in Dublin, to  
Nikola and Charles, a son.

THOMSON - On May 10th at Eastern  
Healthcare Hospital, Thurso, to  
Celia, a new baby, a daughter,

Jeanne, a son, Michael, a daughter.

WILSON - On 11th May to Penelope,  
Eric and Michael, a daughter,

Emma, Sophie.

### MARRIAGES

MORTON - LEWIN - On April 24th in  
Penrith, Cumb., Chris, son of Sheila  
and Bill Morton of Hessle, to Cathy  
of Bedale.

### DEATHS

BROWNE - On May 11th at the Farnell  
Ashdown, Kent, William Meredith,  
much loved husband, father and  
grandfather, a son, Peter, a daughter,  
Helen, and a brother, a son, David.

COOPER - On May 11th at 107 Verbeck  
Street, London SW1, Andrew L. R. C.  
Cooper, a son, Michael, a daughter,  
Sarah, and a brother, a son, David.

CORNELL - At Melbourne on 19th  
May to 17 Ross Street, Yeronga,  
Queensland, Australia, John and  
Margaret (nee Smith) Cornell, and  
their daughter, a son, William Steven.

DURR - On May 10th at St Mary's Church,  
Bunbury, Western Australia, beloved  
husband, father and grandfather, a  
son, Michael, a daughter, a son, Christopher.

EDWARDS - On May 11th at 1733  
Westmoreland, Cleveland, a son,  
John, a daughter, a son, Michael.

FRASER - On May 11th at North  
Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, a son,  
Woodberry, a son, Christopher, a  
daughter, a son, Michael.

GARFIELD - On 9th May in Brighton  
Almshouses, Mrs Elman, aged 82,  
widow of John and Olive. Cremation has  
taken place.

HAMILTON-SMITH - On 12 May,  
peacefully in nursing home, Lt. Col.  
T.D. Dearly beloved husband of the late  
Bridget, a son, Hamilton-Smith, a  
daughter, a son, Michael, a son, David,  
a son, a daughter, a son, Christopher.

HARRIS - On May 10th at St Mary's  
Church, Ruskin, a son, Michael, a  
daughter, a son, Christopher.

HOLMES - On May 11th at 103  
Westmoreland, Liverpool, a son, Michael,  
a daughter, a son, Christopher.

KIRK-GREENE - On May 10, 1983  
peacefully in Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow,  
Ireland, a son, Leslie Kirk-Green, and  
his wife, a son, Michael, a daughter,  
a son, Christopher. Funeral service  
at St. Mary's Church, Enniskerry, on  
Tuesday May 17th at 12.30pm. Flowers  
may be sent to Michael & Son,  
Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

MAIR - On May 10, peacefully at  
home, beloved husband of Ethel and  
dear father of Stuart. Cremation  
has taken place. A son, Michael, a  
daughter, a son, Christopher.

NORTHCOTE - On May 11, 1983,  
and peacefully in nursing home, Mrs  
Hilda Norton, C.B.E., D.B.E., beloved  
husband, a son, Michael, a daughter,  
a son, Christopher. Funeral service  
at St. Mary's Church, Ruskin, on  
Tuesday May 17th at 12.30pm. Flowers  
may be sent to Michael & Son,  
Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.

PALEY - On May 11th to North Ferriby,  
Yorkshire, a son, Michael, a daughter,  
a son, Christopher, a son, David, a  
daughter, a son, Michael, a son, Christopher.

WHITFIELD - On May 11th, Colonel  
Lester Whitfield, OBE, father of  
Anne and Neville, Funeral May 12th  
at Crematorium, Wokingham. Family  
cremation, Wokingham. Donations  
to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, PO  
Box 1000, London NW1.

WOODS - On May 10th at Mount  
Alvernia Hospital, Clifden, County  
Galway, a son, Michael, a daughter,  
a son, Christopher. Funeral  
service at St. Brigid's Church, Clifden,  
on Saturday May 13th at 11.30am. Donations  
to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children,  
Princes' Gate, London NW3.

WRIGHT - On May 10, peacefully at  
home, beloved husband of Ethel and  
dear father of Stuart. Cremation  
has taken place. A son, Michael, a  
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WYATT -



## E Berlin arrest of Petra Kelly

From Michael Binyon  
Berlin

Fran Kelly and three other leading members of the Green Party were arrested in East Berlin yesterday, after staging a demonstration in the main square and holding up banners calling for disarmament in East and West.

They were sent back to West Berlin after being held for five hours. Their arrest was quickly condemned by the Greens and the Social Democrats.

About three minutes after Fran Kelly, General Gert Bastian, Herr Roland Vogt and Frau Gabby Gotthast had unfurled banners in Alexanderplatz at midday, which said "start now - disarmament in East and West" - and "Swords into Ploughshares", they were seized by security police and taken away for questioning. "Swords into Ploughshares" is the motto of the burgeoning unofficial peace movement in East Germany, which the authorities have tried to suppress.

The Greens' action was timed to coincide with the plenary session of a conference of Western peace movements in West Berlin. East German unofficial peace activists had been invited but were not given exit visas. Organizers of the conference would distract world attention from their gathering.

Social Democrats attending the conference quickly condemned the arrests. Four members of the Bundestag, including Herr Karsten Voigt, the foreign affairs spokesman, signed a statement saying the East German peace declarations lost their credibility if people were not allowed to demonstrate on Alexanderplatz for weapons disarmament in East and West.

"We note with concern the many attempts in recent weeks to undermine the relationship between the two German states," the signatories said. "We favour the continuation of the policy of détente and agreements on arms control between East and West."

The East Germans were probably particularly surprised by the presence of General Bastian, who until four years ago was a senior general in the German Army, with knowledge of NATO military secrets. He has since become one of the Greens' leading peace campaigners.

Secret meeting, page 7

## Running for charity on roof of the world



By Ronald Fairbairn

The Keswick brothers Richard and Adrian Crane are back in full stride in their attempt to run 2,500 miles across the Himalayas. Clearly recovered from their bout of "intestinal infection", as the brothers delicately put it, last reports have them crossing the Thorung La pass (above) 18,000ft north of the Annapurna massif.

A letter dated April 20 reported a struggle through snowstorms to cross the pass and avoid six days of footslog around the base of the Annapurna range. At Manay, the last village before the pass, the brothers invested in spare socks and emergency rations of biscuits and chocolate.

They jogged up the pass in bitter cold and approaching darkness, carefully inspecting every boulder as a potential bivouac site but at last light a "low hut" serving tea and hot potatoes appeared. "Our bed that night was covered in ice frozen from the day's thaw of footstep snow that had dripped through. We dozed fitfully in the cold until dawn filtered through the ill-fitting door," the letter said.

The following day was perfect. Before dawn their running shoes crunched on the frozen snow, the wind was freezing - until the sun rose - to add its lash to any exposed skin. Adrian Crane wrote: "The snowscape of giant mountains is crystal clear as we climb. After so

many slopes, so many breathless stops, a new world suddenly unfolds ahead. The top of Thorung La is reached".

Warmer temperatures bring their own problems to Himalayan runners in the form of foot-deep snow demanding more effort, aching legs and lungs gasping at the thin air. "Our feet became soaked and we had to keep running to ward away frost bite," Richard Crane reported.

Having conquered the Thorung La the brothers expect to tackle what they describe as the "wild west" of Nepal which they describe as poorly known, little understood, and difficult of access. A general shortage of food in the region means they will have to carry all their own

supplies - difficult for an expedition which relies on speed and light weight. Apart from this probable shortage of supplies the brothers are hoping that they will not be afflicted by further "intestinal" problems. They hope to cross West Nepal in about 20 days.

In the first three weeks of their super marathon, the brothers covered about 500 miles of the distance between Darjeeling and Rawalpindi. The run is being sponsored at £100-a-mile which could mean a £250,000 windfall for the Intermediate Technology Group - founded as a charity specializing in the late Dr Schumacher's "small is beautiful" principle to Third World development projects.

## Alliance aims to cut jobless by 1m

Continued from page 1

and the United States, the attitude of our Nato partners in Europe; and whether arrangements for a double safety catch system have been agreed," the manifesto says.

What happens if there is no movement in Geneva and if no "dual key" is agreed, the document does not say. But Mrs Williams was clear yesterday

that the Alliance would in any event require dual control over cruise.

The Alliance has had some trouble in finding common ground on which to stand in the area of nuclear energy, and the document leaves its options open. It sets no evidence, it says, to justify the building of Sizewell or other pressurized water reactor generating stations. But research into nuclear

waste disposal must develop and the Alliance would continue in the field of nuclear power.

After some argument the Alliance has come down in favour of retaining council tenants' right to buy.

Finally, there is proportional representation, which the document describes as thelynchpin of the entire Alliance pro-

Mrs Thatcher sent her MPs off on the general election campaign trail last night with a warning against complacency and told them to expect a "scare an hour" from the Labour Party, Philip Webster writes.

In a rousing address to the 1922 committee of Tory backbenchers on the eve of Parliament's dissolution, for which she received a predictably thunderous reception, the Prime Minister declared: "Opinion polls do not win elections. Work does."

She told her audience: "The British people made a historic choice four years ago. They made a positive choice to go in a different direction. There is a long way further to go in that direction."

## Pep talk for Tory MPs

London and South-east: Chelsea Bridge: Single lane traffic causing delays during morning rush hour. Congestion in Windsor town centre and along A322 and A308, Berkshire, because of Royal Windsor Horse Show. Dartford Tunnel approach road: All traffic sharing one side of A282, Kent side of Thames; serious delays.

Wales and West: A43: Several sets of temporary lights between Llandrindod Wells and Newtown, Powys. M4: Lane closures between junctions 23 and 24 near Brecon, Wales. Somerset: A5: Temporary lights on Holmeby to Bewycombe road at Llanfair, Gwynedd.

Midlands and East: A49/A56: Temporary lights at Belmont Island, Hereford. A11: Temporary signals at Hethersett, Norfolk. M1: Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); junction 16 closed (except exit from southbound A429). M49: Southbound carriageway closed at Forest Row, Torquay, Cheshire. M62: Lane closures between junctions 22 (Bradford, Halifax) and 26 (Ripponden), West Yorks. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigton) and 27 (A5209, Wigton/Stansfield), Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A90: Lane closures on Fife Road bridge, Edinburgh. Lane closures between junctions 2 (Dundee) and 4 (A945, single lane traffic on Riverside Drive, Wellington Bridge). Information supplied by the AA.

## Weather forecast

A depression will be slow-moving to the W of Ireland.

6 am to midnight

